

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

International Family of LABOR



VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1944

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

A PUZZLE MORE OR LESS

They tell us there is more and more of less
and less each day,
Though folks pay cash and carry more and
and more of less away;
The advertising's just the same, there's al-
ways a "big sale"
Where merchants bold take more and more
of less of workers' kale.

They say, too, we'll have less and less of
more when it's to spare
Unless we save and buy more bonds and more
of less we share;
These promises of more or less seem more
or less a fake,
With "frozen" wages we have less jack and
more of less they take.

In trying to be fair and square and more or
less a man,
Today I'm screwy more or less from listening
to each clan;
I'm thinking I should hibernate and study
more I guess,
To learn if wrong is less or more or right is
more or less.

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65.

JUST A WEATHER-BIRD

The signs all point to an early spring
With its usual quota of birds that sing
And the swelling buds of the elm and larch
And the tax headache on the ides of March.
From this and that astrology shark
I learn that the crops will beat the mark,
And the stars are set for a busy stork.
Jim Byrnes looks for a rise in pork,
And crotchety Ickes, whom fate preserves,
Can see the end of the oil reserves.
And devotees of the crystal ball
Are sure of a German collapse by fall.

By signs and tokens the seers and sages
Profess to pre-read history's pages;
But me, I'll stick to the weather thing:
The signs all point to an early spring!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO KIPLING)

The Japs blew up the old pagoda
Looking eastward to the sea,
And the Burma girl ain't sittin'
In the place she used to be.
For the wind that's in the palm trees
Is a flying, screaming hell
And the temple bells ain't ringin'
'Cause there ain't no temple bells.

Come ye back ye Yankee flyers!

Come ye back to Mandalay,
Where the Jap machine guns spray,
Can't you hear the children screamin'
From Rangoon to Mandalay?
O come ye back to Mandalay
Where the "yellow bellies" play
And the guns boom up like thunder
Outa China 'crost the bay.

T. O. DRUMMOND,
L. U. No. 1141.

OUR UNION

Together we have banded,
Formerly we stood stranded.
Our union is us,
Unification is a must.
Sacrifices we will endure,
Our due to assure.
Rumors are not good
For us, the Brotherhood.
Meetings we must attend,
So we may transcend
Far above that prison
From which we've risen.
Onward we must stride
In our heart "pride"
For ours, "our union."

HENRY C. RINGEWALD,
L. U. No. 1320.

OH, OH!

Well, Lineman Lennie, you're new to me—
Just heard of you today—
But you're right about the ladies
Takin' men's jobs and their pay.

They've always got the credit
For takin' their husband's pay.
But now they're workin' for it;
Puttin' in eight hours per day.

They are welders and they are plumbers,
Taxi drivers and traffic cops.
And I'm a gal who works with the wire
That you strung o'er the "tops."

Your technique with wire was surely good;
I'll bet no one could match it.
Well, I don't string that wire around
But, believe me, I can patch it.

EDNA MILLER,
L. U. No. 1112.

EFFICIENCY

One morning, in rather a tough-sounding
voice, the foreman was reprimanding one of
the helpers for not charging material used
each day. "Charge the material used each
day, we can't make any money if material
slips by uncharged. This is a T and M job,
CHARGE the MATERIAL." That night the
helper's time-slip read something like this:

Construction: 8 hours.
Material: Two 3x18 inch holes.

RAY R. WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

A "river-rat" went to Washington, D. C.,
on a business and sight-seeing trip. On his
return his friends asked him for his opinion
of Washington.

"Well," said the "river-rat," "Washington
reminds me of the Mississippi river during
the flood season." "What about the people?"
his friends asked again. With a silly grin
the "river-rat" said, "The people remind me
of a bunch of ants that have just about over-
loaded a large log in the middle of the flooded
Mississippi, and each ant is conceited enough
to think that it is steering the log down the
river."

FRANK METZGER,
L. U. No. 602.

A PAST MASTER OF THE RUMOR FACTORY

(Any allusions to any or all members past
and present of L. U. No. 481 is purely coin-
cidental. Our Brothers would never start
rumors.)

One of our dearly beloved Brothers died
and appeared before St. Peter for sentence.
St. Peter said, "Though your work was very
good on earth, and there are no black marks
against you, I must sentence you to hell, as
there is no more room in heaven."

Our worthy Brother replied, "St. Peter,
all my working life and during the part when
I didn't work, I have been told of the wonders
of heaven where the streets were paved with
gold, and milk and honey flows. Now won't
you please give me just a fifteen-minute pass
into that heavenly paradise and let me see
for myself just what I'm missing?"

So St. Peter being a just guy let the
Brother have his pass. He had just got
through the gates when he met a couple of
Brother wire jerkers who, started to tell
him of the wonderful lighting effects in
heaven, when our Brother interrupted to say,
"I have no time for idle chatter, I just have
a few minutes between busses, I am reporting
to a big job in hell. The devil is going to
re-wire all hades and there'll be overtime
every day and double double time for Satur-
day and Sunday, lots of wine, women and
song for them that likes it and pay day every
day. With that the Brother walked on and
pretty soon he noticed groups of five or 10,
then 50 and 100 rushing for the gate. As he
had now been in heaven for 10 minutes, he
said, "Time is getting short. Guess I had bet-
ter get over to the gate and see what the
rush is about." St. Peter met him at the gate
and said, "There have been a great many
wire jerkers asking for transfers; seems like
there is a rumor the devil is going to re-wire
all hell, and so there now being lots of room
in heaven, you can stay." But our worthy
Brother replied, "Quite so, Brother Pete, but
I'm turning in my pass; there may be some-
thing to that rumor after all!"

BILL GREENE,
L. U. No. 481.

Here's a cold weather joke from London:
She: "I envy the great big polar bears in
this weather."

He: "I wouldn't mind being a little 'otter."
ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

An electrical contractor was dying so he
called in a lawyer and began to dictate his
will. He said, my equity in my car shall go
to my son; he will now have to go to work
to keep up the payments. My bank balance
shall go to my wife; she can explain the over-
draft. Give my goodwill to the supply houses,
they took some awful chances on me. Give
my tools and equipment to the junk man;
he's had his eyes on them for years. Lastly,
I'd like six of my creditors to be my pall-
bearers, they have carried me so long they
might as well finish the job.

ROY L. DAVIS,
L. U. No. 684.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

Chat

Invisible world commerce over the little known transportation systems of the world goes on night and day. Supplies of food, weapons and medical goods flow constantly to our boys at the front. Every one of these valuable materials must be packaged properly to preserve them and to insure safe and efficient arrival at the combat areas. About 700,000 different items are carried to our boys. These are all wrapped in paper, or paper-board or both. This means an all-out effort on the part of civilians to save paper. Every time a housewife carries home an article from a store in a basket unwrapped, she is aiding the war effort. Every time any customer refuses to have his purchase wrapped, he is doing a job for Uncle Sam. The United States is engaged in a tremendous paper salvage campaign and everybody can help.

Doris, the copywriter (Marion Pennell Eklund), has gone away. For 18 years she was a member of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and performed her services with enthusiasm and efficiency. She was a part of that silent company of persons throughout the United States and Canada who helped build a good JOURNAL every month. She became sick in February, 1943, and died a year later, after fighting a mysterious disease as valiantly as she lived.

The JOURNAL's subscription list continues to grow. This presents one of the serious problems to the official office simply because paper is so scarce. Numerous requests are coming in from all sources for the JOURNAL and we are undertaking to fulfill these requests as efficiently as possible, but we are stymied by a lack of paper, not by the non-will to cooperate.

Paris Gargoyle

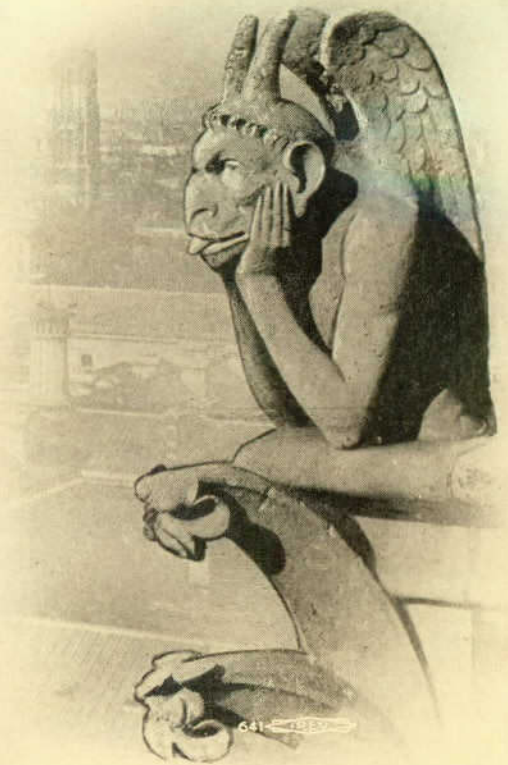
Over Paris roof tops your stony eyes
With a touch of flagellation
Stare on stony desolation . . .
An age-old smirk your gravity belies!

Gargoyle, child men of the middle ages
Carved you on a church's roof
To frighten off the very devil, and give proof
That God's spirit stills man's inward rages.

To frighten off the very devil, and you failed
To stem the tide of the devilish Hun
You saw them stream down one by one
And scatter desolation, because you failed!

Gargoyle, are you the image of all hate?
The child of mammon, the thing of pelf
Or are you a shadow of man's self
Waiting fatally for man's self-bound fate?

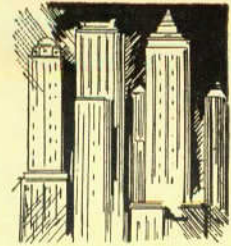
—John Gray Mullen.





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NO. 4

What Will LABOR'S PART Be in the Peace?

ON APRIL 20 the International Labor Conference convenes in Philadelphia. The foremost subject on the agenda is the relationship of the quarter-century old International Labor Conference and Organization to the new world structure which is destined to be struck at the coming of the peace. This conference brings delegates to Philadelphia from China, Russia, all the occupied countries, South America, Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It will indeed be a world conference. No doubt the newly revived trade unions of Italy will send delegates. Its deliberations are of sweeping importance and inevitably the conference will point to the day of peace and will directly or indirectly ask the question, what will be labor's part in the making of the peace?

American labor has been in the international family of labor since its inception as a strong, organized unit. When this is said, however, it should be fully understood that it has never been an orthodox socialist nation, nor has the American labor movement been an orthodox socialist movement. American labor's internationalism has first been based on nationalism. It believes in international cooperation but not the loss of identity of a labor movement of our own country in the international movements of other countries. It warms generously to the sentiment that there is a bond, profoundly deep, uniting working people, as Lincoln said, but it is never warm to the socialist idea that there should be an international union of labor which takes prestige and authority away from the individual nations. American labor has been right in this because all events of the present era indicate the retention of strong nationalism. Russia, which is so founded on international socialism, is probably the most intensely nationalist country in the world.

MAKING OF THE PEACE

As we look back to that stirring period at the close of the first World War, we become aware of the part American labor played through Samuel Gompers in the making of the peace. Samuel Gompers had insisted that there be organized in

Samuel Gompers played amazing role at Versailles in 1918. International family of labor

Europe the International Federation of Trade Unions. This was to offset the operations of socialist internationales. The International Federation of Trade Unions was purely a trade union affair based on trade union needs, aspirations and philosophy. It was not controlled by men who were thinking in terms of Karl Marx.

Samuel Gompers was in Europe just prior to the Armistice. He made speeches in Belgium, Italy and England. He talked to labor leaders. While there he received a commission:

"When these labor conferences were in progress, I received an official announcement from Secretary Lansing that President Wilson had appointed Edward N. Hurley of the U. S. Shipping Board and me to represent the United States on the Commission on International Labor Legislation. The designation of this commission to assist the peace congress made it imperative for labor to be in a position to submit a unified program. I therefore renewed my request for agreement upon some definite line of action. The Inter-Allied conference was not held. However, a separate conference between the American delegation and the Belgian labor organizations was arranged to take place at their headquarters in Brussels.

"On January 28 we met President Wilson in his home, Murat Palace. In his first words of greeting he insisted that we take all the time necessary for presentation of whatever matters we had in mind. The discussion was thorough and conducted with a spirit of deep interest and desire for mutual and common helpfulness. At the conclusion of the conference, the President asked us to see him again in the near future. He expressed the hope that I would accept appointment to the commission."

At this time Gompers refused to go to Berne to attend a socialist meeting. He came back to Paris at the time of the peace negotiations:

THE PARIS PICTURE

"Paris during the Peace Congress was not a city but a cosmopolitan caravansary. 'Everybody of importance' was there and the many who hoped to achieve that distinction. There were thousands of those necessary to the machinery of treaty-making, thousands of onlookers and hangers-on. Nothing was normal—prices were appalling—there were apparently no restraints in living. The tension of work and responsibility was so intense that relaxation was in proportion. At no time in my life have I ever worked harder or against such tremendous odds.

"There was already a definite alignment of forces which it was practically impossible to break. America was the one power at the peace table alien to the diplomatic practices of Europe. We had gone into the war with highminded purposes and aims. We were not interested in territorial aggrandizement or balance of power. We were interested in opportunities for freedom of power. We were interested in opportunities for freedom and the arts of peace. In nearly all conferences concerned with the Versailles Treaty, America's representatives found themselves in the minority."

Samuel Gompers at this time became aware of the great difference between the American labor movement and the labor movements on the continent. He said:

"The Old World was accustomed to dealing with labor problems through legislation and it was natural for Old World representatives to think of international labor problems only in the terms of international legislation. They had in mind the development of a super-government that should develop standards for the workers everywhere.

PROBLEMS

"In the New World, in addition to regarding labor problems as a part of the economic field in which methods are essentially different from those of the political field, we had the problems arising out of a written constitution and our Federal form of government. It is very difficult for the average person of continental Europe to understand the spirit and the practical

methods of America. The representatives from France and Italy were frankly in favor of a super-government and they could not understand that the objections Mr. Robinson and I advanced were based upon facts and concrete obstacles. They seemed to credit us with wilful perverseness instead of an honest desire to indicate a real situation that had to be met."

Gompers' commission was instrumental in contriving an International Labor Office as a condition of the peace and it is an historical fact that Mr. Gompers was probably the author of the International Labor Conference which meets in Philadelphia after about 25 years' absence from the American scene. Mr. Gompers tells of his fight for the International Labor Office.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS

"The second big fight I made was for the principle that the International Labor Office or its annual assembly shall not propose to any country, a law, convention, or treaty which contains lower standards than obtained in that country. After the acceptance of the American proposals safeguarding the rights of federated governments (such as ours), this proposal was the crux upon which our commission was about to split. I announced that unless that proposal was adopted by the commission Mr. Robinson and I would be forced to refrain from signing the report and we would submit a minority report to the Plenary Council. We proceeded to argue this question for days and in addition to conferring with my associate, Mr. Robinson, and with my A. F. of L. associates, I also had a conference with Andrew Furuseth who aided us in framing this safeguard. He assured me that if our proposal was made part of the plan, he regarded the document as perfectly safe, sound, and of great benefit to labor of all countries, particularly of those countries which were more backward, while it would safeguard the working people of the United States from any attempt to lower the American standards of life and work. After the die had been cast by my statement to the commission, they adopted the principle by practically a unanimous vote, the Japanese delegation again refraining from voting.

"In addition to the draft convention which provided for the organization and operation of an International Labor Bureau and conferences, there was drawn up a declaration of labor principles to be inserted in the peace treaty. These principles constituting a bill of rights for labor were to write into the treaty an extraordinary recognition of certain common principles of relation between men in the affairs of daily life. The basis for this charter was the principles which the American Federation of Labor submitted to the Inter-Allied Conference in London in September of 1918. In substance the

principles to be approved by the countries signing the treaty were:

"In right and in fact the labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or an article of commerce.

"Employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

"No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of 14 years.

"Between the years of 14 and 18 gainful employment permitted at work not physically harmful and on condition that technical or general education be continued.

"Every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life.

"Equal pay should be given to women and to men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

"A weekly rest, including Sunday, or its equivalent for all workers.

"Limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week.

"The commission designated Washington as the place for the first International Labor Commission to be held under the treaty and adopted an agenda providing for an organizing committee. The last meeting was held on March 24.

"As soon as the work of the commission was finished our American labor delegation went to London for a conference with a special committee of the parliamentary committee to reach an agreement upon time and place of an international labor conference which had been proposed for May and which we hoped to have postponed until some later date, preferably October in Washington. The committee agreed to report our request favorably and we left London for Plymouth, whence we sailed via Brest for New York."

GREAT EVENTS

Mr. Gompers was dealing with great events in this stage of his career. Of deep import to American labor of 1944 is this statement of his position:

"Without attempting to give a further outline of the whole proposal of the International Commission for Labor Legislation, I think it fitting to quote here the preamble as it was accepted by the Plenary Council and is part of the Covenant of the League of Nations of the Treaty of Versailles:

"The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

"They recognize that difference of climate, habits, and customs of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immedi-

ate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:

"First—The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

"Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

"Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

"Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which shall include Sunday wherever practicable.

"Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

"Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulation for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of the opinion that they are well-fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities that are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world."

HISTORY MADE

Mr. Gompers writes history vividly and his description of the first meeting of the International Labor Conference bears quoting:

"The first International Labor Conference under the Versailles Treaty was held in Washington in October, 1919.

"It had been agreed at the Amsterdam conference that the International Federation should have a meeting in

Washington simultaneously. At the time this was arranged, it was confidently expected that our Senate would have ratified the Versailles Treaty and that the United States would be officially represented in the conference. The Senate refused to ratify, but the President designated as an unofficial representative of the United States, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. According to international parliamentary procedure, Secretary Wilson was made chairman of the conference. The conference by unanimous vote invited me to participate in their deliberations and discussions, but, of course, without the right to vote. I attended the opening sessions and after I had expressed myself fully upon the proposal for the adoption of a maximum eight-hour work day, I felt that there was little service I could render in such an artificial capacity.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor proposed to the 1921 convention that labor call upon the American government to take the initiative or cooperate with any nation or group of nations for the promotion of both military and naval disarmament. Sometime afterward, President Harding convened a world conference on limitation of armament. The issue was of secondary importance to the organizing of world relations, but it was evidence that a great ideal had been plated inextricably in the minds of nations. I was appointed by President Harding to serve in advisory capacity to the American delegation in the conference. Because I did not anticipate the program of Secretary Hughes, I apprehended that there would be need for an agency through which the views of American citizens could be known to our American delegation. Accordingly, I invited several hundred men and women to constitute such a voluntary committee concerned that the conference should reach constructive decisions. The cordial response to my invitation was evidence of the sincerity of public conviction for world peace. The commission organized in committees. I served on the executive committee and the committee dealing with the Pacific and Far Eastern questions. Secretary Hughes startled the world by an act of straight-forward American diplomacy in submitting to the conference a proposal for genuine reduction in armaments. The world was in such dire economic straits that even professional diplomats did not dare to juggle seriously with proposals that were essentially humanitarian and necessary. At the close of the conference I received from President Harding (as probably did all serving the American government) a letter expressing appreciation of my services.

"There are some conditions in Europe that make it seemingly desirable for the United States to remain aloof from a world league or international association, but such faint-hearted policy does not accord



The Palace at Versailles was built by kings out of the blood of the masses. It came to be known as the palace of peace.

with a robust sense of duty. The League of Nations falls short of the vision which heartened us to strive for it, but it is yet in its infancy. Though the fully developed structure lies in the heart of the future, I am confident there will be an international parliament, that shall maintain justice in the word.

BELIEF IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"I firmly believe in the Monroe Doctrine—not as an empty phrase but as a virile force maintaining an essentially American principle. The fundamental policy which I have pursued in the organizing of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is based upon the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to establish and maintain the most friendly relations between Pan-American countries, to create and maintain not only mutual good will among the working masses of the Pan-American republics but their respective governments. As I have already said, I have declared for the internationality of good will and good relations between the countries of the whole world, and therefore I have supported and will continue to support the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. That organization may prove the instrumentality of avoiding the friction from rivalry, ambitions, and aggrandizement which lead to strife and war, but if, after all, that hope should fail and there develop evil designs upon all America—the United States and the Pan-American republics would be in a position through the Pan-American Union to make a stand against aggression and effort to overawe the people of our Western Hemisphere. It is significant that in the Pan-American Union conference room there is a chair for the ambassador of every Pan-American country. There is one chair vacant. That chair

is reserved for the time when it may be occupied by Canada's Ambassador."

Thus it is that when American labor goes to the Philadelphia conference in 1944, it will go with a great tradition of liberty behind it. But the problem that will face them this year will be a vastly different problem. It will be a problem of adjustment of an organization that has been useful over 25 years, to a new order which will have a much more substantial relationship to other nations of the League of Nations than the International Labor Conference had in the past.

Elder Worker Speaks

Here is an excerpt from a letter written by a 69-year-old engineer who had retired but left his retirement to help American production. It outlines the complete picture of man's mind and spirit as he undertakes to help America against its enemies. We believe that it speaks for hundreds of thousands of aged workers who are doing their bit:

"For we are now actually building these new B-29 super-bombers right here in our own plant instead of down at the 'modification' plant! And I'm glad to live to see it—and to have a part in it—and to see these monsters occasionally soaring in the air over us when we get out at night—and to watch them hit that landing strip and go whizzing by us, as we go for our cars, at 'schule skail'—and to know that we all had our hands in it somewhere along the line. To know that these beauties will soon be on their way to pay respects to Hitler or Tojo—and be glad they will soon be plastering our enemies. Oh yes, I'm thankful, too, that God has lent me strength to get my old paws in it, somewhere along the line!"

Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people.—Harry E. Fosdick

Glowing BEACON in a Troubled World

By GEORGE BIDWELL, L. U. No. 312

THE purpose of this article is to convey to the Brotherhood a monumental text dealing with the habits and actions of human beings in a so-called economic society. The title of this text is "The Mind and Society" by Vilfredo Pareto. It is hardly possible in an article as short as this even to attempt adequately to describe these writings, but it is meant rather to put one in touch with the above-mentioned works comprising four volumes of some 2300 printed pages.

In a world beset by turmoil and confusion it is doubtless a fact that the bewilderment among the Electrical Workers is found in equal intensity among other trade and social groups throughout the world. However, in the opinion of the writer, a study of the text will disclose that there are certain beacons of reasoning to be found. Each of us has been amazed and confused at the apparent conflict between so-called statesmen and the apparent lack of rhyme or reason in the economic, cultural and political objectives of our Allies, not to mention the bewilderment in the enemy camps.

AN ELECTRICAL ANALOGY

The writer thinks it is wise at this point to digress and make use of an electrical analogy with which we are more familiar. In the early days of applied electricity, Ohm's law was found to be right, but as late as 1910, there was some question as to whether Ohm's law applied to alternating current circuits. The point the writer wishes to make clear is, that we did not have under observation all the other elements in a circuit, and therefore, we falsely concluded at that time, that Ohm's law was wrong. However, when the other phenomena of the circuit were brought under close observation, it was at once reestablished that Ohm's law was valid and correct. Mind you, Dr. Ohm never had alternating current under direct observation, but his basic observation when applied to alternating current was still right.

"The Mind and Society" will at once make clear that there are no Republican kilowatts or Democrat kilowatts. A kilowatt is a kilowatt in its own right and needs no interpretations by highly paid commentators nor any force of propaganda to give it power as such.

Now let us refer again to the work of Vilfredo Pareto. Economists of the abstract school, commonly known as orthodox, have made the mistake of applying economic laws as did some early students who tried to apply Ohm's law to alternating current. Some economists

Member finds Pareto's work fundamental to understanding of men's mind and behavior

have reached false conclusions simply because they have not had under observation all the components of the human problem.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE

Mark well that one does not live by bread alone, nor does the psychological and emotional appeal of some statesmen offer a good substitute for a well-balanced meal. A quotation from one of the volumes of "The Mind and Society" may help to elucidate somewhat here: "One may say, in general, and speaking very roughly that the governing class has a clearer view of its own interests because its vision is less obscured by sentiments, whereas the subject class is less aware of its interests because its vision is more clouded by sentiments." Hence, a bit of self-analysis discloses that we sometimes permit sentiments to obscure our higher interests.

In the opinion of the writer, Pareto has for the first time succeeded in bringing under direct observation all the factors covering the economic status of the various groups of society, showing their interdependence, the flux of their relationships, the degree of rigidity and the degree of flexibility and has reduced the pattern to an understandable measure. The writer might add that when the human equation is considered, the economic problem may seem very peculiar and even weird results are noted, but seem weird only because they are so new to our concept of human engineering, sometimes called sociology.

In view of developments in the trade union movement during the last few years, we have experienced for the first time in the United States the thin demarcation between protecting labor's efforts in unionism and conversely, by using the same laws, to smother and weaken them, rendering them submissive to the very power which created them.

TRADE UNIONISTS TAKE NOTE

A careful analysis of the text clearly indicates that we as trade unionists must make use of the knowledge of such great thinkers as Pareto, for undoubtedly, it will serve our purposes in our hands when we command it. However, if ignored by us, it can be utilized by the so-called statesmen, sociologists and, as well, var-



Courtesy Harcourt Brace & Co.

VILFREDO PARETO

ious corporate interests, not so much against us directly, but to leave us wholly unaware of the nature of the true social and economic forces and how to utilize these forces in a social economic machine. Should this happen, it may leave us far behind and thereby permit them to retain certain political and economic advantages.

It is quite interesting to note that the works of Pareto have been used in foreign chancelleries and also have been widely used among statesmen throughout the world; yes, even in the United States. Hence, it is not unusual to find some forms of government which praise the works of Pareto, while on the other hand, others accuse them of being a diabolical plot. For example, if a man's predilections run against fascism, he will accuse Pareto's declarations of being the work of the fascist. Conversely, the fascist erroneously suspects them of being the super-modern theories of Karl Marx, the father of communism. However, Vilfredo Pareto's assertions have torn away the screen from these machinations. We must learn to understand this great man's precepts and power of vision. And so—we find the works of this brilliant author "cussed" and discussed among the various groups in their respective nations.

LET THE AUTHOR SPEAK

Again let us return to our electrical analogy of Ohm's law. Ohm's law is valid in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and yes, is even used in Russia. It is still valid the same as the works of Pareto.

As it is not within the scope of this article, introducing Pareto's theories, to modify or condense, it is probably better to let the author carry on in his own words to some extent as follows:

"It is no exaggeration to assert that a people's civilization stands in direct
(Continued on page 156)

ELECTRICITY'S *Aim Is* *Extended Service*

By HERBERT TRACEY, of Britain's Trade Union Congress

THE electricity supply industry in Britain with more than 600 large-scale undertakings is covered by only two trade unions. One is large with nearly 110,000 members, embracing all electrical workers; the other much smaller with about 6,500 members in which electrical power engineers are organized. It is this smaller union which has produced an ambitious scheme for the technical and social reorganization of the industry as a public service.

Its postwar plan asserts that the object of planning should be to attain both greater technical efficiency and maximum benefit for the community, consistent with safeguarding the interests of the industry's employees.

The union plan is not only concerned with maximum output of units for minimum costs in coal; it is possible, the union points out, for electricity to be generated cheaply and distributed wastefully.

If the industry's prime aim is to give the community the best possible service, it is just as necessary, the union says, to plan the industry's organization effectively as to design the separate undertakings on the best technical lines.

PLANNING

Planning for the supply side of the electricity industry must recognize that the production side is already under central control.

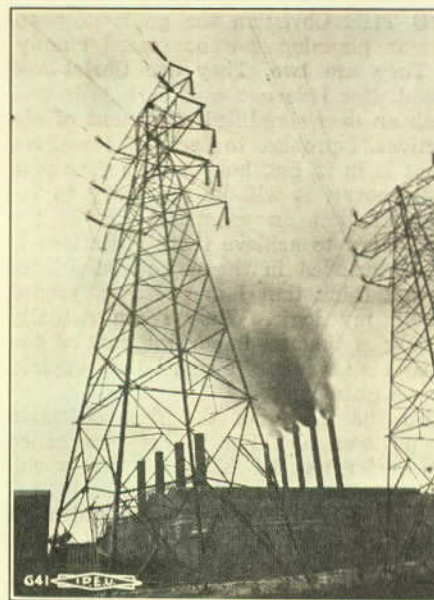
Generating and transmission systems in Great Britain are likely to pass to centralized control

There is a Central Electricity Board set up under act of Parliament. Its main function is to link up the generated resources of the country by means of main transmission lines. This system is known as the grid. It has proved a tremendous asset, says the union, particularly under the trying conditions of war. But the Central Electricity Board is not a national board in the full sense of the term. Its control of the industry's generating resources is not complete. The generating stations are owned by several kinds of proprietary interests—private power companies, municipalities, joint boards, joint electricity authorities, and transport authorities.

The union states that if one board controlled the whole industry, not only generation but transmission and distribution, it would have many advantages.

It recommends then that all generating stations should be transferred to a single authority. This authority, acting as owner, would determine the most efficient stations, how they can be best utilized and which could be eliminated as inefficient or redundant.

This proposal would transfer ownership of some 627 concerns operating about 640



British Information Services Photo
The British call transmission towers pylons. This particular unit is part of the British "grid" system.

plants. There is no uniformity either in systems of supply or voltages, in tariffs and method of charge, in facilities for hire or hire purchase of apparatus, and the like.

Control of the industry by a national body, says the union, would provide much more satisfactory service to the rural areas.

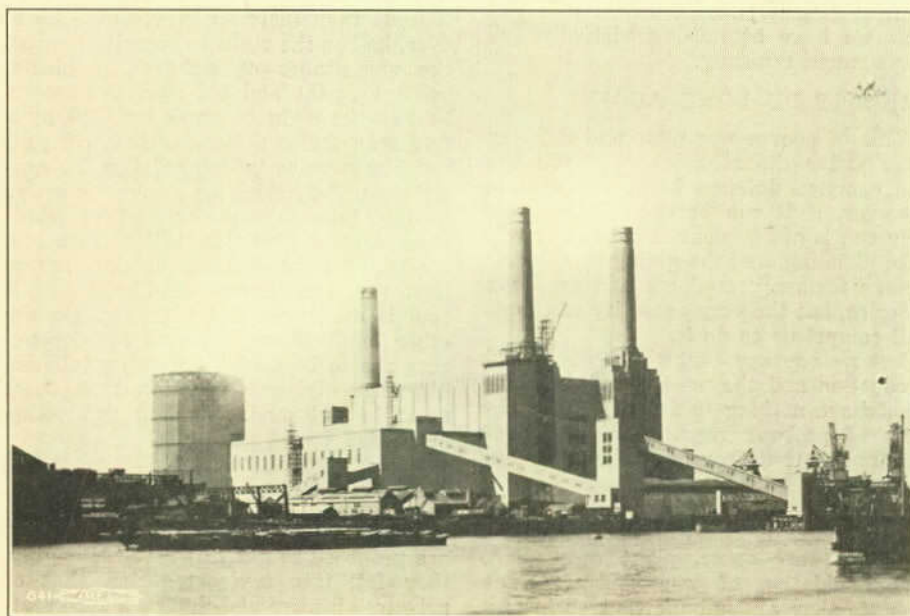
SERVANTS OF INDUSTRY

Gas and electricity, Mr. Churchill has said, are the servants of industry, agriculture and the cottage home. Economies and other advantages resulting from national control including pooling the resources of city, urban and rural areas, the union believes, would provide an adequate supply of electricity to rural areas at similar charges throughout the country, involving no increased rates to existing consumers.

The union plan contemplates that the proposed National Electricity Supply Board should not represent particular interests but be constituted by appointment. The appropriate minister would make appointments in consultation with the electricity commissioners.

A number of board members would be appointed on merit as technical, commercial or administrative experts in the industry. Other members would be appointed mainly as representatives of broad interests vitally concerned with the industry, including the employees.

The union proposes that the existing owners should be bought out, on the basis of the "fair value" of their undertaking—at capital cost less depreciation. It proposes that the board should coordinate operations in the industry and have control over matters best operated on a national basis, including research, experiment and training of entrants to the industry.



British Information Services Photo

Battersea Power Station, London, one of the great supply stations for the great city.

(Continued on page 160)

TO THE Christian the goals of postwar planning can be stated simply. They are two. They are Christ and bread. But I do not wish to hide behind such an over-simplified statement of objectives. I propose to break it down, see what is in it, and hold it up before you.

Moreover, it will be necessary to remember that an essential part of the machinery to achieve these objectives is itself included in the objectives. Please do not think that I am getting tangled up in my logic. What I am actually saying is that an important part of the means is actually the end. I shall explain as we go along.

To the Christian the first objective in postwar planning is the acceptance of Christ as the King of the world. Around this notion the Christian arranges his thoughts and on it and on it alone rests his hopes for world order. What is this notion? It is that men accept and be guided by the concept of society that God is the Father of all men, and that all men are brothers through His Son, Jesus Christ. Standing on this solid position, the Christian finds real substance to the expression, dignity of man. To him it means something, and that something is nothing less than this, that human beings in every part of the world, have the same stature in the sight of God that he has, are as dear to Christ and are as capable of eternal life as he is, because they are with him brothers and sisters of the Elder Brother Jesus Christ.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

From this doctrine the Christian expects each to treat every other not merely as someone to be reckoned with because he is stronger or perhaps to be plundered because he is weaker, but as his own brother through the Sonship of Jesus Christ. To establish this goal is the first task in the Christian's thinking. Surely he is not waiting for it to be established in full outline before he will do anything else, but reasonably he puts it in his thinking as the first goal to be striven toward with all zeal and energy. I may add perhaps that there will not be much debate about the need of this first goal, particularly with those who insist that it alone should be pursued and nothing else done. I do not belong to that school of thought and therefore will move into the second objective, and advocate certain means to be employed to attain both the first and the second.

The second objective I call bread. Of course I am using the term as a symbol. By *bread* I mean all the things that are necessary for man's physical life and comfort. My thesis is that they should be produced in sufficient quantity and be so distributed that no one need go without. In other words, the grand total should be enough to go around, and it should be justly parcelled out.

But someone will say: That is socialism. Now, frankly, I am not much concerned about names. It is what is beneath them that matters. Besides, it

Church Wants Planning on Basis of Mixed Economy

By the Most Reverend FRANCIS J. HAAS, Bishop of Grand Rapids

Vision of just and stable world promulgated by eminent cleric

may come as a distinct surprise to many to know that Pope Pius XI in 1931 declared that an economy fulfills its true purpose only when it supplies all the people with all the goods which natural resources and technical skills can furnish. There is no other limit to be set on production of goods and services. The whole passage from the Encyclical *Forty Years After* is:

"For then only will the social economy be rightly established and attain its purposes when all and each are supplied with all the goods that the wealth and resources of nature, technical achievement, and the social organization of economic life can furnish." (*Forty Years After*, paragraph 75.)

In a word, the Holy Father says: use all the material and human resources you have, and stop using them only when the people say they do not need any more goods or services. Now we in the United States came closer to that goal in 1943 than we ever did before in history. The volume of goods turned out was nearly three-fourths more than in the previous peak year of 1929. It is common knowledge that unemployment is now almost entirely wiped out, and that we have attained a virtually full employment economy.

CAN'T IT BE DONE AGAIN?

This of course was done and is being done under the stimulus of patriotism and common defense. Many are asking, however, if it can be done during war why can it not be done in peace? It will take planning, and the giving up of some of our former procedures and even pet theories, but the very necessity of things will compel us to do it.

Let no one say that the need of full production and the need of full employment have nothing to do with the problems of postwar reconstruction. I venture to say that they have almost everything to do with it.

What are these problems? I pass over some of the mechanical ones, such as taxation, war debts, plant conversion, and liquidation of war contracts, not because they are unimportant or in any sense to be minimized. Nevertheless, they are secondary to those problems directly affecting the great mass of the

people, who, unless they are dealt with as people—and I say it with the greatest hesitation and almost terror—will see to it that it will not make much difference whether or not the others are solved. Conversely, if people are dealt with humanly, justly, and Christly, there is every reasonable hope that they themselves will help to work out the instruments to help themselves. After all, this is the creed of democracy. No less important, it is basic in the creed of Christianity that every human being has a rational soul, endowed by his Creator to make intelligent free choice, and placed under divine command to do for others as he would have them do unto him.

With this said, I turn to a consideration of the enormous task ahead, now and at the end of hostilities, involving the lives of scores of millions of human beings. I shall use the word *right* in the Christian sense and refer only to that class of rights which a person has to certain things because he is a child of God. Before all else, the returning soldier as well as every able-bodied civilian has the right, that must be guaranteed, to have a job in a useful occupation throughout his productive life. He has the right in city or on farm, to compensation sufficient to secure him and his family adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, and in addition to an increasing share of the goods and comforts of progress directly in proportion as they increase in volume. Moreover, he has the right to security against the vicissitudes of sickness, accidents, unemployment and old age. Still more, he has the right to work and live as a free man under a system that will permit him a voice in determining the conditions under which he works from day to day. Less than these things a man's stature as a Christian will not let him accept. If through force he does accept less, the very image of Christ in his soul is disfigured and outraged. On the other hand, if no man and his dependents are to be denied the full minimum, can there be any question that there must be full and abundant production of goods?

THE MEANS

Now let us consider the means that are proposed to get this result. Roughly, they fall into two categories, that of private initiative and that of a democratically organized society. By "private initiative" I do not mean the legitimate stirrings in every man's bosom to get

ahead, but rather the modern system of capitalism called "free enterprise." Let me say here that private initiative in the first meaning is something wholly good when the individual property directs it, and that private initiative in the second meaning of modern capitalism, while it has much to commend it, is in need of drastic overhauling. I dwell on private initiative at this point because we shall hear much of it from now until the presidential elections in November. Realistically, however, "free enterprise" without a considerable amount of help from government and workers' organizations cannot provide for full production of goods and services after the war, or for that matter at any time in the future. For the immediate present it is enough to say that in 1943 the United States Government had \$13 billion invested in modern industrial plants.

But the question of individual enterprise is something bigger even than postwar planning, and I should like to spend some more time on it. Back in 1888 E. P. Dutton Co. published a book called *Christian Economics*, by Rev. Wilfrid Richmond, warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Scotland, consisting for the most part of sermons. The first sermon, which was preached in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, is called "Conscience and Political Economy." Here the preacher pulls himself up to the problem, looks squarely at it, and with a touch of regret backs away from it. Let me give you a brief summary. He pictures himself going out to buy some furniture. He says: "With a pardonable desire to make the most of my resources, I make for the cheapest shops. But if I do so, what has conscience to say? Suppose I am buying furniture. I do not know what happens in Edinburgh but I know a part of London where men live who are employed by one of the great dealers in furniture, where under pressure, men are employed to work 24 hours on end; and I suppose everyone knows that overwork and underpay are regular incidents in the production of cheap wares." (p. 12)

HOW TO AVOID THE EVILS?

He then goes on to say: "We know the evils of cheap production. How are we to avoid contributing to them? Buying dear is an easy, but in many ways an unsatisfactory way out of the difficulty and it is not much, if at all, a more moral proceeding than buying cheap. How are we to know what is the right price at which to buy, so as not to support oppression and feed on misery? We don't know, and we don't know because to do so is not a generally recognized end. The moral view of so or-



MOST REVEREND FRANCIS J. HAAS
Bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan

dinary a transaction does not exist. If I want to buy a particular article or commodity, it is not difficult for me to ascertain where to buy it cheapest, or best, or dearest; but it is more than difficult for me to find out where I can buy it and pay the right price for it." (p. 28)

The "right price" for it! That is the question. Here the preacher falls into a dialogue with an imaginary man from the middle ages. The preacher had introduced the man by saying that the man had lived under the guild system. "Local guilds," said the preacher, "aimed at securing good work and skilled labour, and enforced laws of apprenticeship. Wages were fixed by authoritative custom . . . Prices, again were a matter of definite regulation, and an assize of bread would fix the price of the loaf and the proportion in which its size might vary with a good or bad harvest." (p. 2)

Well, this is the man with whom the preacher discusses the "right price." The medieval man says: "We had an authority to fix that. He may not always have fixed it rightly; but there he was." The preacher replied: "Well, we have an authority—conscience; as we believe a better authority in these things than external authority; but our authority does not speak." (p. 29)

There, I submit, is the meat of the whole debate, private initiative versus an organized society. Under the system commonly called "private initiative," decisions are to be left to the individual alone. The expectation is that he will act rightly, but the fact is the authority of

the individual conscience "does not speak." Actually, this authority cannot establish justice. Nothing is truer than Robert Burns' line,

"If self the wavering balance shake

It's rarely right adjusted."

This is merely the poet's version of the old scholastic adage, "No one is a fit judge in his own case."

Accordingly, I repudiate "private initiative" alone and unassisted, as the formula for reconstructing the postwar world. By doing so, however, I am not compelled to accept the guild system of western Europe in its entirety, especially in its development after the 14th century. I do accept certain features of the guild system and should like to lay them before you.

THE SYSTEM

The system that I advocate both for each nation and for all nations working together for world reconstruction, is the system of industries and professions set forth in the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI, *Forty Years After*, in 1931. Under this system all employers, workers, professional persons—all—would be organized.

They would elect representatives from their respective industry or profession to deal for them, and these representatives with government representatives assisting and guiding them but not dictating to them, would in actual practice operate the industry or profession. Thus the direction of the system would be tripartite. The representatives would be from the three groups—management, workers, and government.

Each industry, for example, all the personnel, employers and employees alike, in the textile industry would through their freely elected representatives and with the guidance but not dictation of government, determine wages, hours, and prices in the textile industry and work together for its common good. The same would be done in steel, transportation, agriculture, and all the rest. Finally, all the industries and professions would be linked together on a tripartite basis in a national body. This national body would be made up of representatives of management with workers from the industries and professions, with the government sitting with them as guide and friend to maintain, so far as it can be done, the proper balance in prices and wages among the various industries and professions.

This tripartite system is more than theory in the United States. Actually it is being employed with more than average success in several industries, for example in the industries coming before the wage committees under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, in the railroad industry under the Railway Labor Act of

(Continued on page 154)



Famed Tower of Cornell University
at Ithaca, N. Y.

CORNELL University, one of the great institutions of learning in the United States, has established a School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The school will be sponsored by the State of New York by act of the legislature. A temporary board of trustees will soon be named to make a full report on the curriculum and other relative matters. The school will be in operation in 1945.

The temporary board of trustees will have representatives of CIO and A. F. of L., while capital will have the head of the State Chamber of Commerce and the executive vice president of the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc. The State of New York will be represented by the president of Cornell, the chairman and counsel of the Ives Committee and the commissioner of education of the State of New York.

WHY OF THE SCHOOL

Chairman Ives has issued a statement describing the origin of the idea and the motive behind it:

"Unlike any other educational institution heretofore existing anywhere in the United States, this school will be open to representatives of both labor and management or to anyone else who may wish to enter. All will attend the same classes under the same instructors, all will be faced with common problems and mutual experiences. This very association in itself should go far toward increasing mutual understanding and respect.

Cornell University Founds LABOR RELATIONS School

Gets backing
from I. B. E. W. local union.
Long step in advance

"This school should help greatly in developing better labor leadership and more responsible labor unions. It should help no less in improving management personnel who deal with employees."

A tentative draft of the measure establishing the school sets forth the objectives in the following language:

"It is necessary that understanding of industrial and labor relations be advanced, that more effective cooperation among employers and employees and more general recognition of their mutual rights, obligations and duties under the laws pertaining to industrial and labor relations be achieved; that means for encouraging the growth of mutual respect and greater responsibility on the part of both employers and employees be developed, and that industrial efficiency through the analysis of problems relating to employment be improved."

LETTERS OF COMMENT

William Sorenson, business manager of Local Union 215, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., wide awake to the deep significance of the Cornell project, wrote a letter to Cornell University congratulating the school on this forward step:

Cornell College, February 14, 1944.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

According to a news broadcast, heard this morning, on Station WABC, the great University of Cornell is the first college in the United States to include in its scholastic schedule, for the year 1945, a course in labor and industrial relations.

As a representative of organized labor, may I be among the first to congratulate you on the progressive step you have undertaken. Organized labor has long felt the need of a better understanding between labor and industry. Your pioneering in this particular subject I am sure will meet with the whole-hearted support and cooperation of all organized labor.

My congratulations to the great University of Cornell.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SORENSON,
Business Manager.

Here is the letter Mr. Sorenson received in reply:

February 21, 1944.

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

Your letter of the 14th is warmly appreciated. It is particularly pleasant coming as it does from a representative of organized labor.

We are, of course, deeply gratified at the state's recent action in the proposal for the establishment of a School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell. It offers, to be sure, a great challenge but I am convinced that the challenge can be effectively met here. The project will certainly call upon all the resources we can bring to bear, and such notes as yours of congratulation and encouragement are most heartening.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD E. DAY.

Since the time that these letters were written the press of the city of Poughkeepsie, the Trades and Labor Council and all affiliated bodies have enthusiastically supported the proposed course. As a result, Mr. Sorenson has been appointed to the post of chairman of the labor committee of the Poughkeepsie Postwar Civic League.

The New Leader, labor-liberal weekly of New York, makes this comment on the proposed school:

"The dynamic Mr. Ives has introduced into the legislature a bill providing for a college of industrial and labor relations at Cornell. Actual establishment is to be postponed till after the war. But the measure provided for the immediate appointment of a board of trustees. An appropriation of \$10,000 is to provide for preliminary planning. And listen to this. The board is to be made up of two labor men, two industrialists and two men representing the state. The labor men are to be the official leaders in this commonwealth of the A. F. of L. and CIO. It is understood that the trade union men have already approved the scheme and agreed to serve.

"Whether this plan goes through or not, it has symbolic importance. The ideas underlying our labor legislation are being carried over into institutional organization. Industrial classes are to be represented rather than geographical sections. This is something."

Easter morn comes with a hush and a prayer.

Beside the soft candle light
Stand tall lilies of satin white;
Emitting the perfume of their golden hearts. . . .

Rising as incense to God,
Who waits to be worshiped, everywhere!

—FRANCES MARVEL GNASS.

PLANS *for War and* *Postwar at* BONNEVILLE

ONE of the great power areas of the United States lies in the Northwest—principally in the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Utah and Idaho—where almost ideal conditions permit the generation of electricity by water power. Swift streams tumbling down from mountain heights give the proper propulsion. A near catastrophe, however, reached this area in the year 1942 in the guise of a drought. Minor streams in this area were running from 14 to 40 per cent below the minimum water year that has been recorded in the last 57 years. However, the great Columbia River that dominates this area, fed by glaciers in Canada, was running 14 per cent above the minimum for the same 57-year period. Generators operated by water on the main stem of the Columbia River produced power that was fed into other parts of the region where streams were too low to keep reservoirs filled and where the power supply was deficient. A near catastrophe was avoided.

All of this was part of the planning of the past 25 years of this area and according to Dr. Paul Raver, administrator of the Bonneville project and properties, such planning is going forward to meet war conditions and to meet postwar problems. Dr. Raver believes that planning for a great region like the Northwest must rest on a 25-year basis.

PLANNING AGENCIES

Two agencies have been set up to function as planning groups in the Bonneville area. One was organized in July, 1943, as the Northwest Development Administration. This association includes the governors of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, and a technical committee made up of representatives from the water engineering and general planning functions of the various states. The purposes of this association are to further the balanced development of the Pacific Northwest and Columbia Basin under integrated plans and interstate compact cooperating actively with Federal development agencies.

The Pacific Northwest is making a great contribution to war production because of plans made years ago to develop power resources of the region, according to Dr. Raver. Dr. Raver believes now is the time to plan for postwar continuation of production. "We will win the peace by production of wealth. Power is one of the greatest tools for production we have today. Surplus power created by the suspension of war production will be utilized by growing civilian demands," declared Dr. Raver.

The second agency now functioning is the Bonneville Advisory Board. This

Great Northwest development builds broadly for needs of all the people in great area

advisory board is composed of representatives from the War Department, Interior Department, Federal Power Commission and the Agriculture Department. The advisory board studies and coordinates the future power needs.

POWER POOL

This program of coordination is reflected in the formation of a power grid in the Pacific Northwest. This power pool was organized since the war started under a general order issued by the War Production Board. The grid system is basic in Bonneville plans. The present grid is a 230,000 volt system with steel towers and aluminum and copper cables over an inch in diameter. This system, tying in all sources of supply and power systems, tends to strengthen materially the basic continuity of service. It has created a pool of electric energy fed by publicly and privately owned plants. This northwest inter-connected system is capable of supplying approximately 2,560,000 kilowatts of firm power. Bonneville con-

tributes 1,229,000 kilowatts of this amount. Nine other companies supply power to the system. They are:

1. The City of Seattle.
2. The Tacoma City Light Department.
3. Various small municipal plants.
4. Puget Sound Power and Light Company.
5. Northwestern Electric Company.
6. Portland General Electric Company.
7. Washington-Montana Power Company.
8. Utah Power and Light Company.
9. Several smaller plants like Eugene and Centralia.

One of the immediate aims of the coordinating agencies is to create 3,000,000 acre feet of additional storage space which it is believed necessary to have in order to maintain the necessary firm power for war needs.

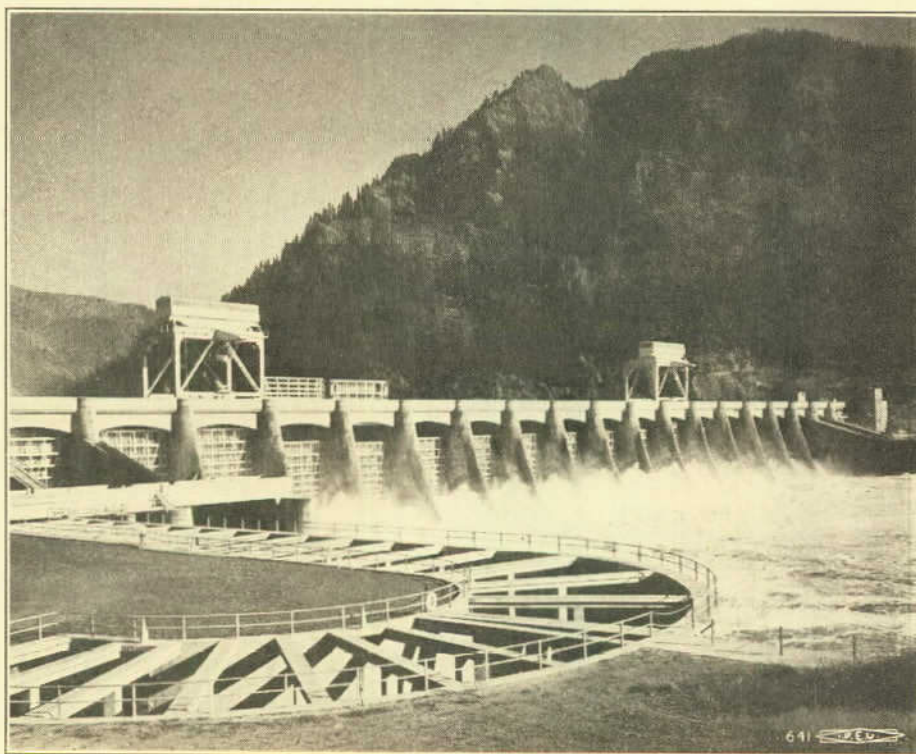
COOPERATION WITH THE PUBLIC

The coordinating agencies try to keep in touch with popular sentiment in advance of all proposed changes. Recently the proposal made to raise the water level in Flathead Lake aroused storms of opposition. Too many valuable farms would be inundated by the change in the water level.

Before the United States Congress Dr. Raver recently outlined principles which he believes should govern the great planned future of power in the Northwest:

1. The first basic principle is that everyone should understand and recognize that in attempting to control and regulate water for the benefit of the people of a region the people of every area in that region should have such benefit as the resources of that particular area indicate

(Continued on page 155)



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Photo

How the water comes down the great Columbia River gorge and spills over the man-made barrier at Bonneville.

Birdseye View of Electric UTILITY Industry

THE past half-decade has witnessed significant changes in the general contours of the electric utility industry. It has been a period of unprecedented growth and development, and a period of gradual straightening out of tangled networks of ownership and cross-threads of interlocking interests.

It has been a period of clarification of the relationships between utility corporations and the federal, state and local regulatory bodies which supervise them.

It has also been a period of healthily improved relationships between, first, the companies and their employees and, second, the utility industry and the public.

A \$15 billion investment, the electric power and light industry of the United States augmented the rated capacity of its generators by 27 per cent in this interval—from 39 billion kilowatts at the close of 1938 to 49.3 billion in 1943. The number of customers rose 15 per cent during this time.

OUTPUT SOARS

But output was the granddaddy of the whole string of phenomenal increments in the span of the past five years. Kilowatt-hour production soared high above the 200 billion mark for the first time in 1943. Output swung from 116.7 billion

Vast changes viewed in decade. Improved relations. Technological changes

kilowatt-hours in 1938 to 217.6 last year, a rise of 86 per cent.

Here is the impressive picture of power growth as shown from reports of the Federal Power Commission.

Total Production of Electric Energy for Public Use

Year	Billions of KWH
1929	95.
1930	88.6
1932	82.4
1938	116.7
1939	130.3
1940	145.0
1941	165.1
1942	186.0
1943	217.6

A natural result of wartime demand, the major increase in load went to large industrial power users. On the basis of estimates of demand for 1943, published by the *Electrical World* (January 22, 1944), sales to large power users jumped 146 per cent in the five years.

Sales to small light and power users, primarily commercial establishments, rose 52 per cent, to residential and rural cus-

tomers, 51 per cent and to all other takers (electrical railroads, tramways, street and highway systems, etc.) 81 per cent.

Employment is one of the few items which have seen a pronounced decline, despite the general over-all expansion characteristic of the power industry.

DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT

The total number of employees in the electric utility industry hit its peak (298,000) in 1930. Five years ago it was 270,000 and in 1942 (the latest for which we have estimates) it was 245,000. Thus while output has risen 86 per cent since 1938 and 145 per cent since 1930, employment (if the figure for 1942 is still representative) would have dropped 10 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively.

A recent study by the U. S. Department of Labor on workers' productivity in the generation of electricity shows that output rose from 2.7 million kilowatt-hours per employee in 1938 to 3.3 million in 1942, or 22 per cent. Undoubtedly it is higher now, with today's peak power loads and the call of many young men from the industry to the colors.

In the face of the 86 per cent increment in power production, utility revenue from sales of energy to ultimate consumers climbed but 43 per cent (from \$2.1 billions in 1938 to \$3.0 billions in 1943).

That revenues have failed to keep pace proportionately with increased kilowatt-hours sales is to be expected. It reflects, in the first place, the nature of the industry, which enables it to produce larger blocks of current at progressively lower costs per unit. Electric rate schedules universally provide lower rates for large power users; and since the major portion of the new sales in the past five years has gone to industrial war plants, the increment has necessarily brought in smaller returns, per kilowatt hour, as load developed.

FACTORS IN RATE REDUCTIONS

But in the second place over the past 15 years there has been a genuine trend toward lower retail rates for utility services. For the last half-decade the industry has been particularly subject to increasing pressures from numerous external forces tending to induce rate reductions. Prominent among these factors are:

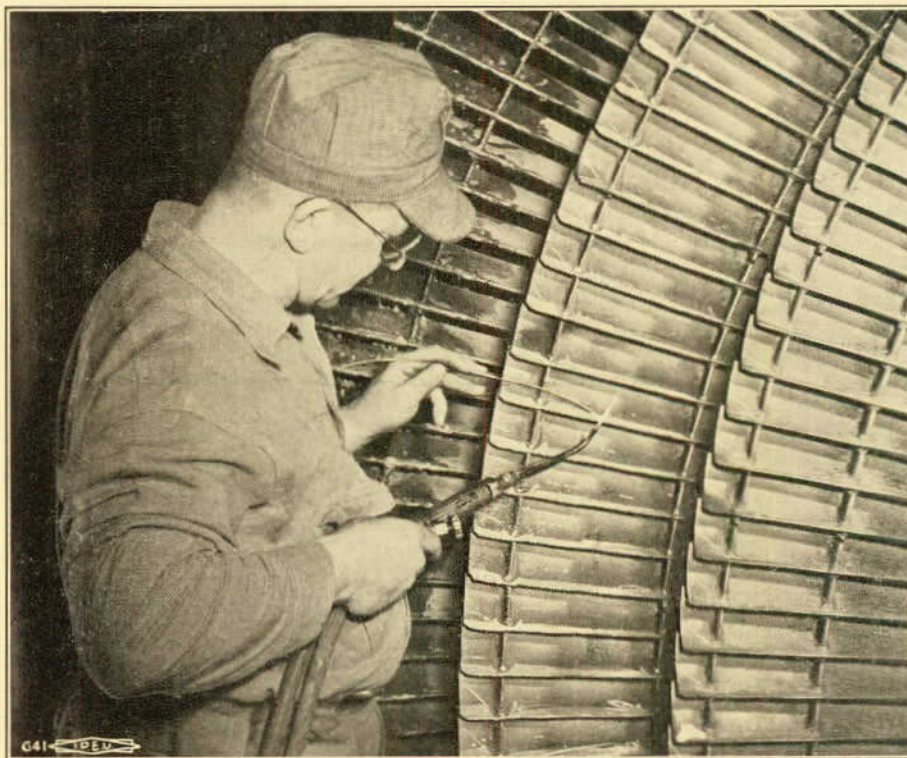
(1) Control of utility enterprises engaged in interstate commerce by the Federal Power Commission, which has among other important regulations sought to impose a uniform system of accounting upon approximately 90 per cent of the nation's electric utility industry.

(2) Closer supervision of companies carrying on wholly intra-state operations by state and local regulatory bodies.

(3) Supervision of the financial transactions of utility holding corporations by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has led to the elimination of many superfluous controlling concerns, pyramided for years above operating levels.

(4) Competitive comparison of private utility rates to customers with the so-

(Continued on page 156)



Courtesy Philadelphia Electric Co.

This welder uses silver solder to face rotor blades. There is much "know-how" in utility electrical workers' jobs.

"I read the call for men, experienced tradesmen. Every Navy yard in the United States took notice and soon a steady flow of real patriots hurried to San Francisco. Thousands of these 'minute men' paced the streets anxiously waiting for transportation across the Pacific. They asked for little, and came equipped with more tools than clothes."

MUCH has been said and written about American spirit, and in its analysis only a small share of praise and honor has been delegated to the men in overalls. In the time of war, the uniform of our military men stands out eminently, the achievements of our heroes are anxiously read, medals are proudly displayed, assemblies pay public homage to these gallant men.

When the phrase, "arsenal of democracy" was coined, Americans generally, accepted the announcement as a symbol of our talent, resources, and production. Materials of war began to find their way across the Atlantic to a stricken people, and soon glorious stories of historic and courageous convoys crowded our headlines. The stress and importance of construction and production is partially lost in the heroic stories emanating from the cold Atlantic. Transportation by land, sea and air soars to a new high. Elements of daring, courage and perseverance call the American public to recognize more important news.

RUSH TO DEFENSE

December 7, 1941, again calls additional men into uniform. All the plans and preparations of years finally terminate in a rush to the defense of the West Coast. Hundreds of thousands of military men move west smoothly, quickly and efficiently, all according to pre-arranged details of railroad, air lines, and the military. Not far behind is another rush to the West, for the mechanic has also been called to the front.

After Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox surveyed the Pearl Harbor catastrophe, and engineers had a quick glance at the relics scattered over the water, orders were issued to restore the fleet. If there ever has been a more historical challenge to American labor, this generation has yet to see it. More significant is the fact that to American labor was delegated the honor of proving to the Japanese that their years of planning, their designs of destruction, their dreams of conquest, had never taken into consideration another species of American, the man in overalls.

History may record many outstanding battles and feats of heroism as the turning points of World War II, but let historians not sell short the masterpiece of workmanship produced at Pearl Harbor. I read the call for men, experienced tradesmen. Every Navy yard in the United States took notice and soon a steady flow of real patriots hurried to San Francisco. Thousands of these "minute men" paced the streets anxiously waiting for transportation across the Pacific. They asked for little, and came equipped with more tools than clothes. Here were men from all parts of our land, bitterly stricken by the wounds inflicted by the

MEN in OVERALLS Pour Into Pacific After Debacle

By J. EDWARD SHARKEY, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R.

"Masterpiece of Workmanship" after Pearl Harbor

treacherous Jap, ready and anxious to show that their years of experience had a place in this war. Here was the Jap's challenge accepted. Home and loved ones behind, an unknown land ahead, an uncertain job, possible death lurking in the Pacific were realities and even a second visit to Pearl Harbor by the Japs was surely not an impossibility. Once again the call to preserve our country is answered, as solidly and as determined as the men at Lexington or Gettysburg, as willing and unselfish as any patriot whom our country honors.

FIGHT AGAINST . . .

Stories have already been printed about the salvaged ships, but volumes could be written of the fight waged by this American labor—fight against time, fight against homesickness, fight against strange living conditions, under martial law, complete blackout, little or no relaxation, strange bedfellows, mass eating with limited food. Only the determination that gives a country like ours its

mellow history could have lifted those ships, overcome those obstacles and sacrificed home. Here was America's first victory. Here was living testimony of our ability to dig in and hit back. Here was our American labor's answer to war.

Many of these outstanding men are back here with us again, carrying on where they left off, carrying on, unsung, without medals or citation. Side by side they labor with those men who turned forests into military camps, who raised war plants in abandoned lots, who fitted out shipyards for the thousands of vessels long since launched, and side by side with American labor which has decidedly gained a victory over time.

Today our headlines easily distract us from results of the production line. Politicians are hopping on band wagons for presidential candidates, or proclaiming their support for veterans' advantages. Lugging a couple of crippled vets into Congress like a sideshow, and doing a little tear-jerking seems to be the medicine for public ills. Kick these vets around, legalize poppy selling, offer them a few hundred dollars and they are supposed to be happy. The cry is heard everywhere, "I am a veteran of the last war."

(Continued on page 154)



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

On watch on the Pacific, as Seabees sail for danger points in the far western oceans.

LIGHTING, *Man's Goal,* *Makes Great Progress*

By C. LONEY, L. U. No. 81

(One in a series of three articles)

LIGHT as illumination is the thing that man has most desired since the beginning of time, yet today how many of us consider the progress that has been made along this line since the days of the burning pine knot, down through the stages of the grease pot, tinder box, wax candle, oil lamp, gas light and finally the incandescent electric globe?

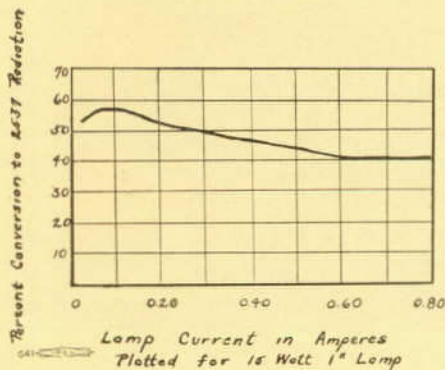
Here again much progress has been made, from the old carbon globe to the present mazda lamp, this progress has been made not only in design and material of the filament but in the lamp itself, going from the early vacuum to the gas-filled ones of today.

As electric lamps are devices for transforming electric energy into light, most are and incandescent lamps, however, radiate as light only a very small percentage of the energy supplied them; a large part of the energy is radiated as heat.

KINDS OF RADIATION

Any source of light may be considered as giving out two kinds of radiation, luminous and obscure. The radiated energy sets up vibrations in the ether and those vibrations which have a wave length lying between certain limits are capable of affecting the eye and producing the sensation known as light.

All vibrations lying above or below these limits are useless so far as producing light is concerned. As an example the luminous efficiency of ordinary incandescent lamps is only a fraction of one per cent and that of the best arc lamp less than 10 per cent. For this and other reasons there have been developed such lamps as the Nernst lamp, by Dr. Nernst, and the mercury vapor lamp, developed by Peter Cooper Hewitt and also the Moore lighting tube.

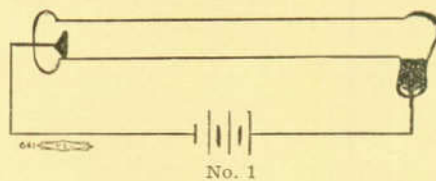


No. 2

Member reviews history, and gives formulae underlying modern types

It has been known for two centuries or more that an electric discharge through a tube of rarefied gas or vapor caused the gas to become luminous. With this knowledge at hand along with the knowledge gained from the use of the mercury vapor and Moore light, there was finally developed the present fluorescent light.

The fluorescent lamp, however, did not just happen, but represents years of re-



No. 1

search and improvement. One of the greatest difficulties was to produce the starting arc, and many ways for doing this were tried, from applying great enough voltage to jump the gap, to bringing the two electrodes together and separating them.

EARLY METHODS

One of the early methods used was that employed by the mercury vapor lamp, i. e., that of having an auxiliary containing mercury and by tipping the tube making contact through the mercury with both electrodes and then replacing the tube in its normal operating position.

The Sketch No. 1 gives an idea of this early method employed, and incidentally the method still employed by the mercury vapor lamp.

In view of the great use of the fluorescent lamps today and their greater use in the days to come, it might be well for us to review some of the facts about this type of lighting, thus at the same time bring our present knowledge up to date.

The fluorescent lamp is an electrical discharge source consisting of a tubular bulb with an electrode sealed in each end. Each lamp electrode has a tungsten filament cathode and two antenna-like anodes, coated with electron emissive material.

Although there is no electrical connection between electrodes, electrons flow by gaseous conduction from the cathode at one end to the anode at the other end when proper voltage is applied and all other necessary conditions are present. Thus the current flows first in one direc-

tion and then in the other, through the mercury vapor contained in the tube.

The resultant electric discharge or arc produces some light but many more short ultraviolet waves, which activate the fluorescent chemicals coated on the inside of the tube. The ability of a gas or vapor to give off light and other radiant energy because of the flow of electrons through it involves a somewhat intricate theory of the action of atoms, and it is not altogether necessary to go into this particular action in order to understand the action and operation of these tubes.

TYPES

There are several types of discharge lamps, some of which have been available for a long time. Among the more familiar of this type of lamp are the neon, mercury, sodium and argon. With its inner coating removed the fluorescent lamp is merely a glass tube, containing a drop of mercury and a small amount of argon gas and its electrodes in each end, and in principle is quite similar to the old Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor lamp.

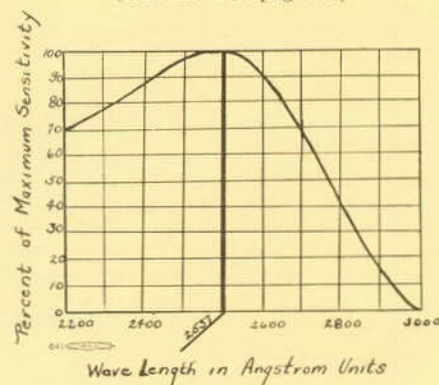
In the fluorescent lamp the elements have been adjusted so as to produce very little direct light, but are so arranged to crowd as much energy as possible into ultraviolet energy at one specific wave length, that of 2537 angstroms. Phosphors are then selected for maximum response in the region of this wave length. Some idea of the economic operation of fluorescent lamps, when their energy is converted into the proper wave length, can be gained from the following graph which has been plotted for a 15-watt 1" lamp.

(See sketches Nos. 2 and 3)

In attempting to explain the action of fluorescents and in order not to go too deep into the theory involved, let us say that the action of materials which do fluoresce under the action of ultraviolet radiation is simply that such material absorbs energy at one wave length and re-radiates it at a longer wave length in much the same manner that one may say that a transformer absorbs wattage at one voltage and current and delivers this power at a different voltage and current.

The re-radiated energy of fluorescent powders spreads over a considerable range or continuous band of visible wave lengths. Thus we are able to produce lamps giving off various colors depending upon the particular phosphor powder with which the tube is coated.

(Continued on page 155)



No. 3

FREIGHT RATES *Nourish,* *Starve Industrial Centers*

(This is the fourth and last of a series of articles on freight rates.)

PREVIOUS articles in this series have demonstrated the fact that the country needs a much greater development of manufacturing and industry especially in the South and West if the present high rate of employment is to be maintained. The inertia of certain existing institutions stands in the way of that consummation. One such institution is the existing greater development of industrial habit (technical management and "know-how") in Official territory. Except when the more "basic" production costs (of labor, materials and power) greatly favor southern and western locations, new industry and the expansion of old businesses will tend to take place in Official territory (the territory north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi River). In other words, Official territory has the best chance to acquire new industry because it was first in the field and largely by virtue of this early start is greatest in the field.

RAZE THE BARRIERS

These factors are powerful deterrents to industrial development in the South and West. But the taste and aptitude for technology has become a national institution. The successful manner in which war plants have been able to recruit and train the necessary personnel shows that no region has exclusive possession of these industrial prerequisites. Removal of such unnatural and unnecessary deterrents to normal growth and development of industry as regionalized freight rates will permit normal development of new enterprises in these regions.

In a recent article in the *Nation's Business*, official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. A. J. Ribe, a southern traffic expert, attempts to explode the "fallacy" of southern freight rate "discrimination" by explaining how rates are made. Mr. Ribe, who was employed from 1937 to 1939 as chief rate adviser for the Southern Governor's Rate Conference in developing and filing the complaint in the Southern Governor's Rate Case, was the chief rate witness for the complainants in the hearing of that case. At that time Mr. Ribe testified in support of the discrimination theory but in the article in *Nation's Business* he apparently has had a change of heart and is now reversing his testimony. He maintains that the charge of unfairness to the South in rate making is not true. He says that generally speaking the "examples of discrimination which critics of our rate structure cite, are comparisons of 'live' rates and 'kangaroo' rates—sometimes called 'paper' rates; in other words, rates on which commodities

Relic of earlier conditions must be revised if nation as a whole is to prosper

actually move compared with rates on which nothing moves except sporadic shipments but which the carriers publish to take care of anything that might be offered for shipment.

KANGAROO RATES

"It must be understood that the railroads are required to publish, file and post for public inspection rates on every sort of article which might be offered for movement between any two or nearly 100,000 points and consequently in the maze of railroad freight rates there is a published rate on kangaroos from Kankakee to Kokomo or anywhere else. Also in these same schedules there are rates on pig iron from Miami, bananas from Detroit, tobacco from Reno, grapefruit from Minneapolis, pineapples from St. Louis and cotton from Spokane to any place in the United States.

"That there should be differences between the rates on which commerce actually moves and rates of the 'kangaroo' variety is therefore inevitable and ordinarily innocuous."

Thus, Mr. Ribe attempts to discredit the examples of discrimination which the proponents of rate adjustments are using to prove their case by attempting to show

that these examples are not based on actual going rates on actual manufactured products but that they are "kangaroo" rates under which no goods are actually moving.

Case studies have been made of a number of manufacturing plants in Tennessee, Texas and Mississippi by the Farm Security Administration, the University of Texas, and the Interstate Commerce Commission which disclose definite rate handicaps on both in-bound manufacturing supplies and containers and on out-bound finished products of these companies competing with similar companies in Official territory.

UNREASONABLE DISCRIMINATION

That a portion of freight charges must be paid by someone in line ahead of the final consumer does not necessarily mean that unwarranted discrimination exists. Distance itself is a natural discriminator against the more distant producers seeking entry to any market. Hence the presumption of unreasonable discrimination can arise only when equalities in rate levels distort distance relationships. It inevitably arises when as under the present regionalization of rates, the first-class rate from Dallas to Louisville is 56 per cent higher than the rate from New York to Louisville though the distances are almost exactly equal; when first-class rates from Atlanta to Chicago equalize not half way but 400 miles from Chicago and only 329 from Atlanta; when rates between Denver and Philadelphia equalize not in central Illinois where distances are equal but west of Des Moines. Under present conditions traffic moves within and to and from Official territory on substantially lower rates (mile for mile) than it does within the South and West or between the several parts of the South and West. There is no sound reason why freight rates

(Continued on page 155)



RAILROADS ARE TRULY THE LIFEBLOOD OF COMMERCE

Old Timer REVIEWS GAINS

As He Says "Goodbye"

By JOSEPH E. ROACH, L. U. No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio

SOME 40 years ago last October, I was inducted into Local 39. It was my first experience in a trade union, but not in the labor movement—three years prior to that time I had been initiated in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a new lodge just organized for trainmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Meeting with an accident, I found a job at the Bell Telephone Company, and shortly afterwards (three months, to be exact) Local 39 was born. There was a mixed local here at that time, and with an independent telephone company building here, which brought many linemen into the city, they wanted a local of their own. They applied for a charter and as of July 1, 1899, Local 39 began to function.

They set out to organize the three companies and needless to mention, met with stubborn resistance. The companies used every artifice known to stifle the union, but they were determined to organize the new telephone company and did. After

Fought for the cause and saw victory come. A pleasant valedictory

a strike of several days, they won the eight-hour day and a pay increase.

FEW OLD TIMERS LEFT

There are only one or two of those charter members left. Yes, they're gone—but their work was not in vain. The old grim reaper has thinned out the ranks of the old timers. Time and the ravages of disease have carried them away, but those of us left have grateful remembrances of them and the fine example of loyalty and devotion to the cause they had instilled in their hearts, to promote better living conditions for themselves and their families.

Perhaps we should not grieve too much, for many of you lived long enough to know that the foundation you started

would be successfully carried out and the education you disseminated to the men following the trade, saw unionism rise to greater heights and better conditions for the men who toil and their families.

HAPPY CHANGES

So now, entering the field of retirement, it does make one happy to see the change that has taken place; labor has at last taken her place alongside industry, and industry has come to the realization that labor can no longer be the pawn of selfish and disgruntled employers, for in this day, the right to bargain collectively is now recognized by law as is the right of labor to choose those whom it wishes to represent it. It is a power delegated to the labor leaders by the rank and file, and it is imperative that they see that they are not betrayed and that they themselves do not become autocratic and abusive of the privilege assigned to them. These changes I have lived to see, and if I have contributed anything to the cause, naturally I am happy, but now for me, it is over—and not so easy a matter, for I am confronted with conflicting emotions: one, a feeling of relief, the other, of deep reluctance. I realize fully that I shall never again enjoy the close intimate contacts of my fellow workers at the Municipal Light Plant, and I extend to them, one and all, my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for their many courtesies, their kindness, and best of all, their respect. I would like to name each and every one of you here, but to do so would almost be profane, lest I overlook someone . . . also the boys of Local 38, and the shopmen at the 41st Street plant for their many kind favors. Fellows, you were really swell to me. Good-bye to you all!

IN TRIBUTE

I will close with this little poem—with apologies to Wilbur Nesbit—

"As I roam here and there ere my journey's end,

May I always find friends just as true,
May Dame Fortune in kindness my daily path bend

To a bunch of good fellows like you.

In this life I have found that we get what we give,

We are done to, forsooth as we do;
So my prayer is that I may live, while I live

With a bunch of good fellows like you.

There's a glint in your eye; there's a clasp in your hand;

There's a tone in your voice always new;

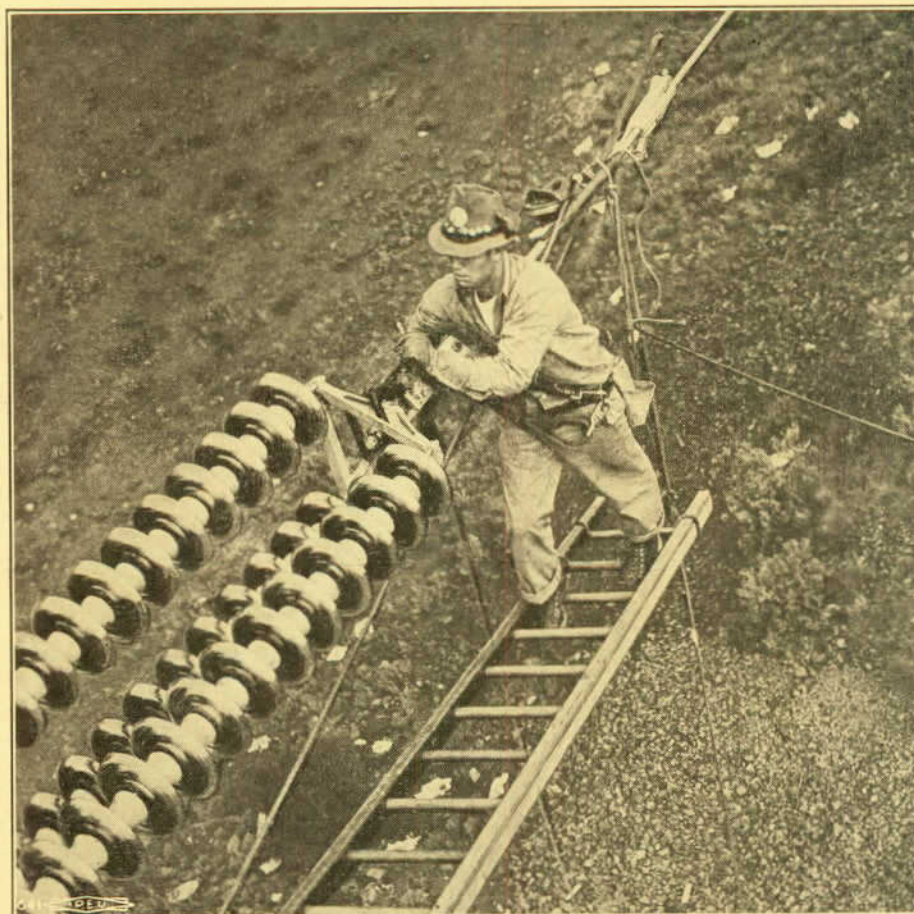
I think paradise must be some sort of a land

With a bunch of good fellows like you.

Here's a pledge to your health, to your joy, your success,

For the men of your kind are too few;
There is something to hearten, to gladden, to bless

In a bunch of good fellows like you."



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

THE MEN ON THE LINES KNOW DAILY HAZARDS

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

F. Shapland ("Shappie") is a veteran Canadian member of the Brotherhood, now on the pension rolls. His chronicles of line work, logging and adventuring in the wilds are enjoyed each month by thousands of JOURNAL readers.

Through a great variety of scenes, peopled with characters deftly drawn, moves the central figure, **TERENCE CASEY**, a red-headed Irishman whose ability to make friends is only matched by his fistic prowess, demonstrated when the occasion dictates.

The author asserts that this hero does not represent himself, but an inseparable companion of his young manhood. However, many of the incidents are drawn from Shappie's own experience, and that of his many friends.

New readers may break in at any time and soon will feel well acquainted, as the "Chronicles" are a series of incidents rather than a tightly-drawn plot.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL

"Woodsmen hates a coward as he hates diluted rye,
Stiff upper lip for livin', stiff backbone
when you die!"

AFTHER dinner was over Joe went out to locate his friend. He came back in about an hour an' said Dodds an' his gang was loungin' aroun' down the street. "You is be mos' s'prise w'en you is see de frien' dat is wit' me." "Mebbe I had better lave Jules wid ye," said I, wid a wink to Joe. "Non, non!" shouted Jules. "Dat dam Rodin, he is slap mah face w'en I is sit down on de bunk, but bah gar! Dis tam he is fin' me on mah feet, an', bah tonder! I is kip heem so beezzy, dat he 'ave not de tam for joomp on Terry. I t'ink mebbe I is geev dat beeg booly Rodin de mos' s'prise he 'ave yet." "All right! me little game cock, let's go." I have allus been for a quiet life, Slim, an' here, for the first time in my existence, I was deliberately settin' out to start a fight, but the cold-blooded way in which Rodin had tried to kill Jules an' me by rollin' the big skid av logs down on us, an' Dodds, wid murder in his black heart, had tried to smash up Big Frank Slade an' his team, by nickin' the snub rope, had been ranklin' in me mind iver since, an' all I asked for, was jus' wan chance to crash into thim an' smash thim down. "I don't think, under the circumstances, Terry, anyone could blame yuh." Jules an' me set out, an' from the corner av me eye, I saw a fellow across the street make a signal, so I knew we'd be followed. We turned down the steep street leadin' to the Palace.

A ROUSING GOOD FIGHT

Afore we went in I looked back an' eud jus' make thim out at the top av it. We went in an' ordered drinks from the big, tough-lookin' bartender. He had jus' turned to reach for a bottle whin the door bust open an' in come the gang on the run, wid Dodds leadin'. "Here's the—
—s," he shouted. I turned jus' in time to catch him on the shin wid me heavy boot as he let go a fierce kick at me. I thought at first his leg was broke. He doubled up wid pain. I smashed a left

Our Little Game COCK

Goads a Big BULLY

By F. SHAPLAND

Another chapter recalling time and places when men were men

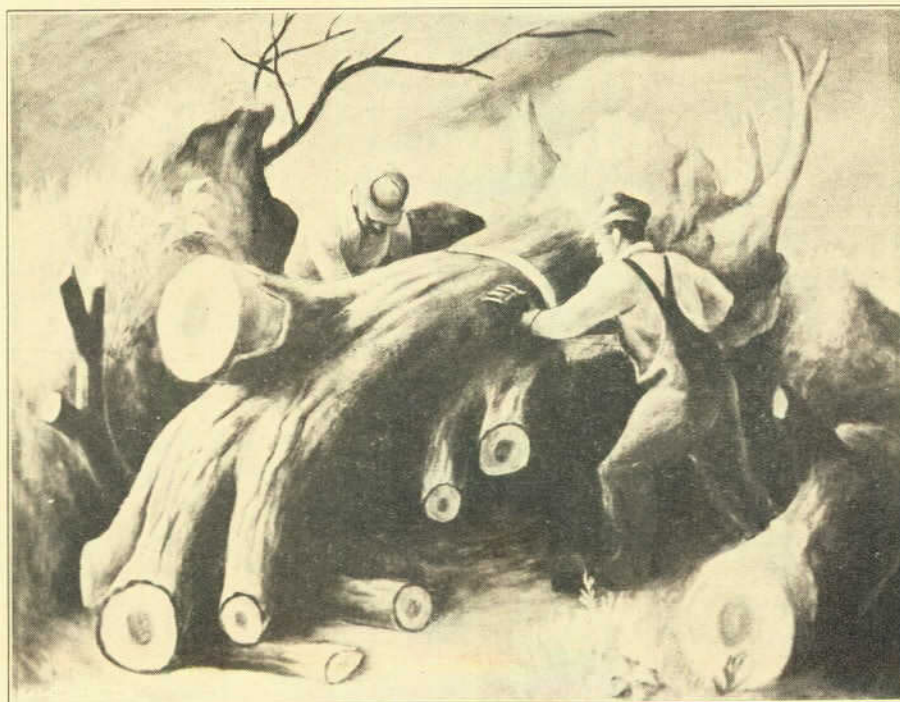
uppercut into his face an' a right cross to the jaw an' he went down cold. The two followin' him jumped me an' wan av thim managed to clinch. I drove a stiff uppercut straight up on his jaw an' broke clear. A short left jab, plumb in the face drove him back dizzy. A back right-hander sent the ither wan reelin'. I jumped right over to help Jules, but that wiry little devil was holdin' his own. He had lots of strength all right. Whin Rodin rushed him he slipped in under Rodin's arm and caught him in the deadly back holt wid two unders. All he had to do was to give Rodin the back leg to put him down, but he was too canny for that. He kept Rodin between him an' the ither fellow. He hugged Rodin so tight to him that Rodin couldn't use his hands to tear loose. As I made a dash for the fellow back av Rodin, Jules sent Rodin down wid the back leg trip an' his head struck the floor. Before he could move Jules was kickin' him savagely in the ribs. There was a shout an' Joe an' Big Mike come bargain' through the open door. Joe caught one av the fellows that was tryin' to clinch wid me, wid the deadly French lash, while

Big Mike grabbed the ither wan, an' wid a roar like a bull, raised him high in the air an' brought him down wid a sickenin' thud. The last fellow made a race for the door but Jean coolly stuck out his foot an' sent him sprawling. Jean only had moccasins on but he stooped down, tucked a hand holt in the fellow's hair and bumped his face so fiercely on the floor that he howled for mercy.

THE FIGHT FINISHED

Now I niver did believe in strikin' a man when he was down, Slim, but Dodds an' Rodin, the bloody murderers, deserved all they was gettin'. By the time I managed to call off the dogs av war, they was all hospital cases anyway, an' we eud wipe their names off the slate, now that justice had overtaken thim. Big Mike stalked up to the bar an' bellowed out to the bartender, "These fellows anny friends av yours?" The bartender, probably used to similar, rough-house frays, said coolly, "Nuthin' to do wid me. They musta been layin' fer yer two friends fer they come in here on the run an' jumped them, but they musta got the cards mixed when they thought they could bate up the man that licked Big Smoke Johnson. Well, have a drink on the house." While we were havin' our drinks the fellow nearest the door got up an' made his

(Continued on page 160)

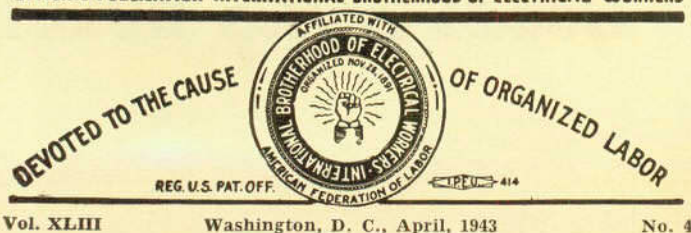


"Log Sawing" by Frederick Shane

Courtesy PWAP

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLIII

Washington, D. C., April, 1943

No. 4

Florida on Make Labor unionists in Florida are up in arms against a proposed amendment to the state constitution outlawing the closed shop in Florida. This amendment will have to be ratified by the people. The gist of the amendment is as follows:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union, or labor organization; provided, that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employees by and through a labor organization or labor union to bargain collectively with their employer."

It is known that many states are watching the struggle in Florida with acute attention. If the reactionaries in Florida win, many states will undertake to put this same kind of amendment in practice throughout the land.

This, of course, is a curious development in the general attack on labor in these United States. It comes from people who spout all the time about free enterprise and private initiative. What they mean by these terms is, of course, their free enterprise and their private initiative, and the slapping of restrictions on labor to an extreme degree. The fact that they want to make this a Constitutional amendment rather than a law is a part of the general strategy to catch labor off guard in a war year and make labor cooperation extremely difficult by Constitutional act.

To be sure, the closed shop does not mean the union shop. Historically, labor has never stood for the coercive closed shop, but labor certainly should have the right to enter into voluntary closed shop agreements if employers wish such an agreement. Many instances arise in the industrial field when the closed shop is a better instrumentality for production than the looser form of union shop or the open shop. To prohibit the closed shop, therefore, is only a piece of chicanery which should be stopped at the polls.

Health Insurance Health insurance is taking the center of the stage in the great national structure for a better Social Security Bill. Labor is backing a bill in Congress known as the Wagner-

Murray-Dingell Bill which projects a program of universal health insurance, involving medical care and hospitalization. Reports from labor and other sections of the underlying population indicate that the people are generally for a health insurance program.

Monsignor John A. Ryan, long known for his sturdy support of common causes, has this to say about health insurance:

"Although millions of people who are gravely suffering from unnecessary sickness or from insufficient medical attention, can obtain adequate care only through a system of public health insurance, that proposal is stubbornly opposed by powerful agencies.

"Nevertheless, a health insurance act could be framed which would not injure any legitimate group or interest and at the same time would safeguard reasonable individual liberty. The most important provisions to attain these ends would be: first, restriction of the compulsory features of the act to persons with incomes below a certain level, say \$3,000 per year; second, full freedom for voluntary associated effort, such as group health projects and co-operative hospitalization. When organized groups can guarantee to their members at least as large benefits as those offered by the public system, they should be authorized to operate autonomously. This arrangement would exemplify that fundamental principle of democracy which dictates that the state should never do anything for the citizens which they can do as well for themselves. Incidentally, it would go far to refute the charge that the health insurance system involved 'regimentation'."

Defeat National Service Act John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, had his finger on the pulse of American public opinion when he made his notable address over the Blue Network late in February. Mr. Frey hit out emphatically against the proposed National Service Act and showed conclusively that the National Service Act has no need to increase production because production has already reached fabulous levels; it would not prevent strikes, because England under much better labor conditions has had strikes with a National Service Act. Mr. Frey said in part:

"There have been strikes, there have been stoppages of work on vital war production. But the essential, all important fact is that over 99 2/3 per cent of production has been carried on without any interruption through strikes. The less than one-third of one per cent of interruption has evidently stimulated the call for labor conscription or served as an excuse. Is the authority and resourcefulness of our Government so weak that it cannot deal effectively with the less than one per cent of labor which has been recalcitrant? * * *

"There are many vital questions to be asked of those who are advocating conscription of American labor. To whom would it apply? Who would administer such a law, and who would make the rules and regulations affecting those conscripted? Would it give the military complete control over civilian industrial conditions, and should it be the military, would they set up the boards to hear the complaints, the grievances which develop in industry? Is it the intention to militarize labor?"

"If labor conscription would be administered by a civilian Federal agency, would labor be given adequate representation? What would be done to correct the present Federal confusion and conflict of industrial policy now bedeviling employer and employee alike?"

"Is there reason to believe that military control of civilian labor is advisable in this land of free institutions, or that a bureaucracy centered in Washington can accomplish better results than those secured through the splendid cooperation already established between management and labor?"

Laurel Wreath for Truman The Truman Committee of the United States Senate has brought a new note of policy into Congressional action. In a time of great change and great confusion, it undertook by investigation to ascertain the facts and to give those facts with attendant recommendations courageously.

Its latest report performs an unusual service by turning the face of the committee hard against a National Service Act. The committee points out that the proposed national service legislation is a make-shift which tries to achieve results which could be more effectively attained "by other means that would do less violence to individual freedom."

The committee's report also rightfully appraises our miracle of production during wartime, but points out that now is the time for tightening up by the elimination of waste and the avoidance of further blunders.

It makes a plea for a sound civilian economy. It points out that "if the home economy is permitted to weaken and lose the resiliency necessary for quick and successful conversion to peacetime occupations, it will not be able to provide employment for soldiers and war workers when they are released from their present tasks."

The committee differs sharply with the policy of the War Department which wishes to countenance at the present time idle plants. The committee points out that there is a tendency of workers to quit employment in war industries because plants are idle. Civilian goods should be manufactured at once to

reemploy these people so that we will not have wartime unemployment. This will furnish a sound basis for an efficient passage from war to peacetime production.

Pressing the Press There is a stirring in the field of public opinion that looks hopeful. Out in San Diego, a great war boom city, a new daily has been launched which has the backing of all labor groups.

A national commission has been set up by the University of Chicago to make a study of the freedom of the press.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has announced a contest for the best article on the freedom of the press.

In short, Americans are not supine under the present newspaper situation where canned news and editorials are purveyed by corporation-controlled press on a widespread scale.

Inevitable, we believe, is the ultimate founding of a great labor daily in the city of Washington by trade unions. There is no health in a situation where news is a one-sided proposition, and labor must see to it that the information that is daily received is accurate, correct and not written with a bias for big business.

Exit Bedaux Charles E. Bedaux, who for years tried to fasten a vicious speed-up system on American workers, has committed suicide. He was imprisoned and about to be tried for treason to his adopted country. Not long ago he swam into international prominence by his apparent friendship for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

He had a palace near Berchtesgaden, Hitler's hide-away. He was close to the Nazi higher-ups. His self-inflicted death and disappearance are important only as writing finis to a career which aroused bitter opposition of the workers of all countries of the world.

Bedaux was the symbol of those forces in industry who utterly ignore humanity. They undertook to utilize mechanical measures to squeeze the last drop of energy and life from employees so that profits could be swollen, so that palaces could be built in mountain fastnesses for their own pleasure.

When Bedaux ran afoul of the law, the Bedaux Company, Inc., New York, began to sing a different tune. Albert Ramond, the president of the Bedaux Company, quickly tried to adjust his company's literature and propaganda to fit the new order in America's ways. His latest speech made a plea for labor-management cooperation in order that full production might be achieved.



Woman's Work

—E.P.— 414



YOUR GOVERNMENT BUREAU

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

THIS month we thought we'd devote the Woman's Work page to that branch of the Government which most concerns our women in industry and women in general—the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The Woman's Bureau is that service of the Government devoted solely to the welfare of women—their protection and their advancement—it is the bureau designed to help you and every other woman in the United States.

The Woman's Bureau was created in July of 1918 in the stress of World War I and it was known at the time as "The Woman in Industry Service." On June 5, 1920, this service became by Act of Congress, the permanent Women's Bureau authorized to promote the welfare and efficiency of women workers in peace time.

HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?

Just how does the bureau work and what does it accomplish?

It investigates and reports on the problems and conditions of employed women in all types of work—industrial, business, professional. It formulates standards and policies of women as wage earners to guarantee them fair play and safe conditions of employment.

The Women's Bureau is interested in all women of the labor force—young and old, single and married.

WHAT HAS IT ACHIEVED?

We'll begin with World War I when the bureau was set up. It made investigations and recommendations to promote the best use of women in war work. It set up standards on hours, wages, and working conditions to safeguard women and guide employers.

Then in the years of peace the Women's Bureau went steadily forward—expanding, progressing. It shaped its work to prevent discrimination against women and to develop for them better job opportunities and improved conditions. It never relaxed in its efforts to construct a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours through fair labor laws both Federal and state.

Then came World War II and the bureau, with renewed vigor and enthusiasm, set out to do its part toward winning the war and at the same time to continue to protect and benefit its women workers the nation over. The bureau

analyzed key war industries, aircraft, instruments, ammunition, etc., and advised what jobs women could perform and where they could take the place of men on war production lines, in maintenance, in service and administrative work. Even in the stress of war and the constant rush of production, the Women's Bureau has never lost sight for a second of the standards and working conditions for which it exists. It has continued to

learned employment conditions and their effect on women, first-hand. Then Miss Anderson became an expert in the field of collective bargaining when for eight years she worked as an organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League. Miss Anderson's success story is indeed one of note. She came to the United States at the age of 16, a girl all alone, from her native country, Sweden, determined to make a livelihood. Then because of her great efforts to help working women everywhere, she became the first labor woman in the United States to be made head of a Federal agency.

VALUE TO UNION

You who are reading this page are most probably union members or relatives of union members. Thus the Women's Bureau should be of particular interest to you, for its work and its aims are one with our union work and aims everywhere. The Woman's Bureau is intensely interested in unions because it has come to know that through collective bargaining and effective legislation only, can good working conditions for women be maintained and improved. The Women's Bureau is interested in us as union members and is willing to help us at all times. Through all the years that Miss Anderson has held her distinguished position of authority, she has maintained her membership in her old union, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union which she joined when she was a factory employee.

At the present time, the Women's Bureau is employing staff members assigned to the full time job of surveying unions in various branches of work in order that the Women's Bureau can be of more service to women members of unions, both A. F. of L. and CIO. A conference was held just last week in Miss Anderson's office to which women representatives from various local unions were invited. The woman who represented the I. B. E. W. at this meeting was most impressed with the sincere interest taken in the unions and with the effective way in which the Women's Bureau is organized to help us. The main purpose of the conference just mentioned, was to aid the Women's Bureau in formulating suggested desirable standards, concerning women, that may be inserted in agreements with employers. These standards embraced subjects including wage rate

(Continued on page 155)



MISS MARY ANDERSON

prove the justice of equal pay for equal work for women and to secure satisfactory living and working conditions for them at all times and in all circumstances.

ITS DIRECTOR

No account of the Woman's Bureau could possibly be complete without a few lines about the interesting, efficient, loyal-to-the-woman's-cause director of this bureau.

She is Miss Mary Anderson and she has been director of the bureau for 23 years. Miss Anderson has proved an excellent person for this post for she has had unusual opportunity to develop an understanding of women in industry—their needs and problems, their aptitudes and skills. Miss Anderson was an operator in a shoe factory for 18 years and so



Correspondence



Joint Executive Conference of Southern California Electrical Workers

The Southern Joint Conference of Electrical Workers started the new year off with the election of officers for the year. At a meeting held at the headquarters of Local B-11, Los Angeles, the delegates gathered to discuss current problems and vote for the new officers. With a democratic display of affection for the boys from the smaller places, there was an overwhelming vote for Business Manager "Robbie" Robbins, of Local 477, San Bernardino, for president. The tremendous volume of work still going on in the biggest county in the world would be fitting reason for his recognition at this time. The facts are that the whole future wage structure in Southern California will be dominated by such giant projects as the Kaiser steel mill at Fontana, which is in "Robbie's" district. President Robbins is aware of his responsibility and this gesture on the part of the delegates to the conference is proof that they appreciate his ability. Brother Roy Sisson of Local B-18 had served a very successful year as president, and was given an ovation by the delegates. Brother C. D. Downs of Riverside was elected vice president without opposition. Business Manager Al Speede of Local 40, Hollywood, claimed his machine again slipped him into office as secretary-treasurer without opposition. The truth is that his record for doing a great job for this politically-conscious group is just too hard for anyone to try to beat, as long as Brother Speede will handle the job. His own Hollywood is the incubator for many of the progressive moves for the benefit of the common man today. All of the studio unions are doing their part in this move for political unity.

One of the first actions of the joint conference was to have the secretary inform the JOURNAL and all member unions that the conference recommends that some person, preferably the office secretary in each local, be deputized to register votes and thus have a convenient arrangement in the office for this when the members pay their dues. Such a check on the potential votes controlled by labor will serve as concrete evidence so necessary when you approach a politician with conversation and not cash. It takes one or the other in these days of realism. In many unions it was found that the wives of members call and pay dues; these potential voters are quite as progressive as the males and can also be checked for registration.

Secretary Speede called attention to the recent political fund of one great electrical concern, which fund amounted to some 25 million dollars. He doubted that one-third of this amount could be raised among all the Electrical Workers in the entire country. He also, however, doubted that this money could match one-third of the potential votes of all the Electrical Workers if they are made aware of the forces at work against their hopes for the future. We simply do not have a great bank roll—

READ

President supported, by L. U. No. 3.
L. U. No. 28 gives some sound pointers on voting.

Golden Anniversary of L. U. No. 66.
Labor policy by L. U. No. 558.

L. U. No. 353 talks to contractors.
An editorial is quoted by L. U. No. 611.

L. U. No. 794 explains subsidies.
A new local, No. 1356, negotiates agreement.

Progress is recorded in these newsy epistles from our enterprising correspondents.

so it is only logical to use the force which we have in the greatest abundance—work.

In Hollywood a nine-point program has been outlined which contains the hopes of many groups. The astute plan gives an opportunity for considerable political trading. However, any number of approved points can only serve as the measure by which we can decide just who our friends are. Any program can get nowhere but for the success of the main issue before all the common people—and that issue is the election of labor's friends to office.

The joint conference meeting also discussed at length the advisability of indulging in some postwar planning for the benefit of Southern California workers. There is no doubt that the end of the war will eventually bring to our workers even greater problems than in other parts of the country. However, the discussion was postponed in favor of more immediate planning on many current issues which must be met.

The delegates were very distressed to hear that there exists in sunny California a vigilante group unaffected by state or national laws. Under the doubtful cloak of being a political subdivision, leaders of the Imperial Valley farmers refuse to deal with other citizens of the valley, who are IBEW unionists. For days our members were forced to go about their duties followed by guards armed to the teeth. It hardly seems possible that such conditions could exist in a state so progressive by reputation—but the philosophy of the associated farmers has scraped the bottom in the Imperial Valley district. Our joint conference group voted \$100 to our local in this district to help them solve the intolerable conditions. The hypocrisy of the utility owners in this irrigation district is proved when they sign an agreement with the Mexican employees union, the CROM, but refuse good Americans similar rights. Perhaps we should send a committee to Mexico to learn how they do it.

The Auxiliary of Local B-11 served an excellent turkey dinner to the delegates and their guests; the dinner was conceded to be among the best ever served to the conference.

TED KIRKWOOD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: One of these days we will catch up with the I. O. on the closing date for the JOURNAL. Since we skipped one month in 1943—our magazine arrives about two weeks earlier than it used to.

Eddie Hoock, our new president, is right after this "electronics" to be organized for instruction to electrical men of L. U. No. 1 at one of the prominent schools in St. Louis. By the next issue we will be able to outline the course and possibly interest other locals of the Brotherhood.

Construction work in and around St. Louis is almost at a standstill and most of the men are working in the shipyards in coastal towns.

We would like to hear from some of our members who are away from home. Address the press secretary, 4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis (10), Mo. We will read the letters on meeting nights.

Expect to continue articles on "electronics" in the following issue and would like to hear whether the membership at large would like us to continue.

The bowling teams are rolling along and the Brothers are looking forward to the banquet at the end of the season.

All the boys are figuring their income tax without carpet-tax. Maybe they had better think of their SIN-Tax (Syntax).

We hope every member takes note of the contractor of Local 429 who has done so well in getting the ARMY-NAVY "E" and we hope many more local unions will strive to have their contractors do the same.

Local No. 1 takes its hat off to Local No. 66 celebrating its golden anniversary.

A. C. (Nick) Carter of L. U. No. 212—come on with some more of those little catchy tricks of the trade.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee.

Events of the past week in Washington, D. C., have proved beyond a doubt that Congress "can dish it out but can't take it." It also proves that the present Congress, sincerely, perhaps, but wrongly, without doubt is determined to "give relief not to the needy but to the greedy" as accused by our President. The proof of this is that in spite of the stinging indictment of President Roosevelt's veto message, both houses passed the tax bill over his veto.

This subject may be rather stale when and if this appears in print about six weeks from the date it is written but it will still bear much pondering and analysis. Why is the so-called conservative press taking advantage of this opportunity to make such solemn predictions that it will put an end to the possibility of a fourth term for the President?

Could it be that, following the dictates of their big business masters, by expounding their wishful thinking as an accom-

plished fact, they hope to get the President's supporters to desert him as a lost cause?

For a long time now the President has been "taking it on the chin" and saying little in return. When it was found that personal attack could not swerve him from his course a whispering campaign was started against his family. You all heard it and must remember the contemptible forms it took. Because he would not retreat from his support of the "little guy" there has been a coalition of members of both parties that have opposed every constructive measure that he has proposed. The farm bloc and big business lobbies have openly opposed measures designed to keep down the cost of living. The O. P. A. was hamstrung by having its appropriation cut to such an extent that personnel had to be reduced with the result that black markets are doing a thriving business. In August, 1941, Congress was asked to extend the period of service for all the armed services 18 months so that we might be at least partially prepared if trouble came. After terrific wrangling the vote was 203 to 202 in favor. This with the world gone crazy and Pearl Harbor in the offing. In November, 1941, they were asked to revise the neutrality law so that we might arm our ships against attack from the nazis and fascists. It was finally accomplished by a vote of 212 to 194 after certain Congressmen had threatened to withdraw their support of the President unless he cracked down on labor as the price of their support. This information is taken from newspaper reports, therefore is not vamping of the imagination. Remember how each clique wanted to use lend-lease and the opposition to it on the part of manufacturers who were getting exorbitant prices for material from nations that are now our allies?

When the President vetoed the tax bill there was a roar from certain members of Congress that their intelligence and integrity had been besmirched. We might say for ourselves that after reading the tax bill that if that is really their idea of a just bill their integrity is O. K., but we don't think much of their intelligence. Wish we had space to go into detail but as we haven't we ask that you look into it yourself and you will be amazed by the barefaced catering to "them that has" at YOUR expense. We know wars cannot be fought without costs to all of us but we can, if we will, do something next November about those who would shift an unfair share of the burden to our shoulders. Watch out for political propaganda aimed at depriving us of a great leader at a critical time for the sole purpose of satisfying selfish interests.

The Fourth War Loan has gone over the top but there are still plenty of bonds to be bought.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: There surely was a good attendance at our last meeting. We had quite a few of our out-of-town members working on the different jobs taking in one of our very interesting meetings.

Recording Secretary Scotty Jones took up the biggest part of the meeting reading letters from our members in service to whom the committee sent parcels for Christmas. It surely feels good to hear how much they appreciate the presents, no matter how small. Some of the boys have been promoted to higher positions and surely speak well of Army life. Phil Collins really has his Irish wit in his welcome letters asking for all the boys he knows. Steve Swotchok, of Westfield, who is now a chief petty officer in the Navy,

WANTED

Experienced system dispatchers, turbine operators, firemen and pumpmen for immediate employment at Arsenal Hill Station of Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, Shreveport, La.

This is a modern gas-fired central station on a large interconnected transmission system. Only experienced and qualified applicants will be considered. Apply by letter ONLY to:

L. U. No. 329, I. B. E. W.,
P. O. Box 702,
Shreveport, La.

and Harold Busba and Austin Dohellar who are in the Seabees and other members whose names I don't remember now, all have sent wonderful letters to the local thanking them for the Christmas presents.

Last but not least we had a very interesting letter from our wandering ex-Business Manager Charles Caffrey, who according to his letter, has traveled many miles since leaving Springfield on Christmas Day, for he said he has been in and out of three colleges in the last month. Uncle Sam is giving the boy the best of care and he said he surely had the membership in mind and when he really gets settled he will write quite a few letters to the members of the local. I know quite a few of the members would like to know his address so they can send him letters to help pass the time away. We all hope to be able to see him real soon, and hope he doesn't stay away too long.

Our new business manager, Lou Laliberte, is doing a wonderful job in these trying times trying to please the contractors. They get a little rush on and expect the business manager to rush them a gang of men for a few weeks. Then the rush is over for a while again. But Lou surely is doing his best and it won't be long before he has the situation well in hand and will be able to stand up with the best of them, for experience is a wonderful teacher.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEB.

Editor: It has been a long time since L. U. No. 22 has had anything in the WORKER. However, that does not mean we do not read it or that we have lost interest in the Brotherhood.

Many of our members are in the armed forces. We are doing our part also for victory in '44 by buying War Bonds and by keeping our pledges and obligations.

In the past two years we have obligated many new members into the Brotherhood. Also we have been fortunate enough to secure several airfields and other government work which helped us financially. At the present time work is tapering off somewhat, with just a few conversion jobs to hold us over until spring.

For several years the local has had a school for the benefit of our apprentices who desire to become technical electricians. Not to be outdone, the journeymen are now organizing a school for themselves. They are about to delve into the mysteries of electronics which will be a big thing after the emergency is over.

For the benefit of our members who are working in the jurisdiction of other locals and who wish to take an active part in the election of officers this spring, L. U. No. 22 is

putting into their by-laws the absentee voters' section which will enable all of our members to vote by writing to us for a list of nominees.

Omaha's alcohol plant, which is supposed to be the second largest in the world, will be in operation by the time you read this. We have had more than 50 wiremen working on this job during the winter. This was a conversion job and most of the equipment was procured from various parts of the country.

J. M. ANDERSEN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Due to the uncertainty caused by employee shortage and other conditions, we find our letters appearing in the JOURNAL almost a month late. Taking present conditions into consideration, such as paper shortages, difficulties in the mail schedules, etc., all of which can properly be attributed to the war, we can consider ourselves fortunate to receive the JOURNAL at all.

In reading our daily papers and following up the various columnists, we had the unique experience of finding these same gentry, who cried to the high heavens at the terrific harm to the war effort caused by labor by so-called absenteeism and strikes, about facing. They had us all but losing the war. Mind you only labor was held to blame for this. Now this same crew of labor critics has performed some remarkable gymnastics and has given a beautiful exhibition of their latest in flip-flops. This in the case of the present cry for labor legislation or draft labor campaign. Imagine our greatest critics going all-out in their claims that labor performed wonderfully and kept the Allies, including England, Russia and the rest, well supplied with all the needs of war—supplying an Army of 10 to 12 million and so on. We suspect their motives in this type of change of front are of the ulterior variety.

Keeping the above in mind it is well to take heed and note well the warning put forth by Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington, as printed in *Labor*. The Senator warns that big business is out to gobble up small competitors and is planning a concerted drive against organized labor. The signs of this are plentiful, but most of the planning at present is behind closed doors. This isn't just plain pessimism, but actual fact. It is up to us all to look a bit ahead to the future and not be blinded by a little so-called "prosperity." Our chief weapon is the ballot, and Brothers, for your future's sake look carefully, look ahead and make use of the one powerful weapon you still have. Use your head! Use that ballot and vote—not for idle promises—but on past performances. Reward labor's friends.

It seems that quite a few of the boys one runs across these days, swallow wholesale the stuff put out by the daily papers and radio and newspaper commentators. It is positively astonishing to note the shortness of memory of some and the gullibility of others. We suggest that more of the boys go in for our own labor papers and really get our side of the story—the real story. We promise a real surprise in store for those in the habit of getting their vital news all colored in one shade.

Work at present is tapering off a bit and the routine has been cut considerably with the result that a great number of the boys have left our midst. We note Smokey Staunton is also amongst the missing.

Reading the papers we note that Brother Ed Garmatz is performing on the bench. Ed, as we mentioned in a previous issue, is police magistrate at large. Remember the boy is still a member of No. 28 and attends meetings. Nothing too big about the boy—just plain "Eddie."

At this late date it might not be amiss to mention that Harry Cohen, once active in our organization, is president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and president of the Teamsters' joint council. Harry was once president of Local No. 28. He has gone places of late, as we note that he was given a surprise party and presented with a handsome plaque honoring him for his 10 years of leadership in the Teamster movement.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor: On the evening of February 10, Local Union B-66 celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary. In addition to the usual things incident to the pride and joy of such an occasion, we set out to accomplish four definite objectives: (1) To honor our pension members and those having 20 years or more continuous good standing in the IBEW; (2) to build up a better relationship between the non-union public and the IBEW by means of radio, publications and the press, by personal invitation to our anniversary, through public appearances of our international officers, and through first-hand information to our membership and their families; (3) to break up the drive directed by some unscrupulous manufacturers through the "kept press," "sleazy politicians," and the American Legion, to sabotage organized labor; (4) to better acquaint our members and officers of Local Union B-66 and the local representatives of other trade unions in this vicinity with our international officials.

The officers of B-66 and their wives entertained President and Mrs. Brown, Chairman and Mrs. Charles Paulsen, Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Dan Tracy, Vice President and Mrs. Louie Ingram, Representative and Mrs. William Cox, and Representative Null at a dinner at the San Jacinto Inn. Each person present personally introduced himself, and the dinner immediately transformed itself into a big family affair. It seemed as though someone had turned the clock back 35 years, and the crowd became inseparably mixed with dancing, hand-shaking, joking, and eating.

During the dinner on Wednesday night, everybody was invited to the Houston shipyards by Mrs. Dan Tracy to witness the launching of the SS Katherine L. Bates. The affair seemed to be strictly IBEW inasmuch as all participating in the christening of the ship were members of the IBEW. Fine talks were made by Mrs. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracy, President Brown, Chairman Paulsen, and Vice President Louie Ingram. Mrs. Tracy, assisted by her matron of honor, Mrs. Swan, christened the ship with a beautifully decorated bottle of champagne as it gracefully slipped into the murky waters of Buffalo Bayou, shortly before midnight. Thursday morning a breakfast was given our official family, at which all the business managers of the various A. F. of L. organizations were invited, including our good friends from McCloskey Hospital, the Army, the Navy, and the Marines. At noon arrangements were made whereby our official family attended several different luncheons, while the wives of the anniversary committee assisted by the president of the Ladies Auxiliary of B-66 and the young lady employed by the local as secretary, entertained the wives of our visiting officers and representatives.

The Music Hall is the nicest show house in the city, and the meeting was well arranged with provisions for the recording of the entire program for future record. Wonderful talks were made by President Brown; Chairman of the Executive Council Paulsen; Vice President Ingram; Executive Secretary of the State Federation Harry



Bronze memorial plaque, proposed and accepted by the membership of Local No. 103, to commemorate the services rendered by George E. "Major" Capelle, past and departed Business Manager of L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

Acreman; the mayor of the city of Houston; Captain Moss, public relations officer of McCloskey General Hospital; Captain Kelly, wounded veteran of Sicily; Ph.M. 1/c Jones, Pacific area; Sgt. Feigle, most decorated Marine in the service; and Chairman of the Anniversary Committee Dale Leacock. Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracy, who was introduced by Judge Sewall Myer, general counsel for the state federation, delivered the principal address of the evening over a nation-wide hook-up. President Brown presented IBEW service emblems to 67 members of Local B-66 who had 20 years or more continuous good standing in the IBEW. Chairman Charles M. Paulsen presented honor emblems to eight pension members of Local B-66. Brother W. L. (Goldtooth) Brown was furnished transportation and expenses paid from Los Angeles in order that he could participate in this honor of the pension members. Brother R. H. DuBois who was absent on account of illness in San Bernardino, Calif., was sent a pin attached to a nice check from the local union. The original charter members of Local B-66 were Clarence R. George, H. W. Hereford, and F. A. Peters, all of whom are dead. After an exhaustive search by our International Office, it was found that Local B-66 was chartered January 13, 1894, by these three Brothers.

Exceptionally good talks were made by the servicemen from the Army, Navy, and Marines, and particularly from Captain Moss, public relations officer of McCloskey General Hospital for convalescent veterans located at Temple, Texas. This officer invited us and other labor representatives to visit that hospital, and we suggest that if there is a hospital in your locality, visit it often and take an interest in the patients, because there is a continuous flow of servicemen coming into these hospitals from every battle area in the world and returning to those battle areas; and it is they who should have the truth, and it is you who should give it to them. Through the help of these servicemen, our War Bond sales in the Fourth War Loan Drive has reached \$21,500 which is in addition to the regular amounts pledged by our members to individual companies.

Chairman Leacock has asked me to thank the various local unions and their members for the fine congratulations and good wishes sent us. We also wish to thank our international officers, through this publication, for the fine help they gave us; we also want to thank the out-of-town members and business representatives who attended our anniversary. All these things contributed to the success of our anniversary, and helped

unbroken life of our beloved local is that all its members, both early and late, can claim a common Brotherhood with one another. And in some subtle way we are helped by that bond of common Brotherhood even in those whom the local will raise up to carry on when we have fallen by the wayside. A great organization is like a great person with this exception, it can become mature without any of the weaknesses of growing old; it can reach the ripeness of age without any of the evidences of decay. We commend our beloved local to the needs and capacities of the present and coming generations of workers, and with the same kind heart and the same wise hands may she continue to care for a most excellent present membership.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 111, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: Just received my February Worker and it reminded me of the fact that I haven't sent in our letter yet so here goes:

I have heard of old linemen, women linemen and just linemen, but the enclosed picture of 8-year-old "Dick" Overman, son of our president of B-111 "Red" Overman, to me shows the spirit which is exterminating the yellow rats and barbarous huns besides breaking all production records known. More power to "Dick" and all of our youngsters. (The attractive picture of "Dick" with spurs and full equipment — climbing a pole—would not reproduce. Sorry.)

This brings to my mind the troubles which are argued pro and con in the WORKER and all publications. The biggest trouble organized labor has is simple; too many CARD men and not enough UNION men, which answers the question, why does the same 10 per cent or less of a local's membership run the business of a local year in and year out. In regular life it is expressed as personal greed and the fact that too many Americans think democracy means personal privileges instead of freedom for all. Let's cut these things out of our life so our boys doing our fighting for us can come home to a democratic country of the freedoms which the United States of America stands for. But there are still lots of roses amongst the thorns.

Such was the visit we had this last year from Brother John A. Barter. He was initiated in Local No. 121, I. B. E. W. on June 11, 1900. Only a union man can have a card that old. Local No. 121 was a forerunner of Local B-111. Brother Barter spent many years with the telephone companies in and out of Denver and is well known by the old timers.

Brother "Mutt" S. E. Thompson, of Local B-77 who is full time steward on the job at Pasco, Wash., also paid our business office a visit in January. Brother "Mutt" is well known to the boys here as he has worked in and out of Denver a lot.

Brother Harry Bowman of Local No. 889 was called home from California over the holidays by the death of his mother and father, who passed away within a week. Our sympathies went out to Brother Bowman in his sorrows. Harry is well known to the boys here and has worked with us many times.

Probably some of you wonder why the "B" now. It was done so we could take in the employees of the public service company and maintenance men of our various manufacturers here. Heretofore they have been left out in the cold so far as union privileges were concerned. We now have the electrical maintenance department of the Remington Arms Company—in 100 per cent. This step is bringing us in new members every month. We sincerely hope everyone

of them will be with us until they can retire on pension.

Where are our linemen? And our 32 boys in the service? Well, the F. S. address book looks like the world's atlas. They are certainly scattered around the world. And yours truly will soon be a change in the book as I am leaving soon for Pearl Harbor—just waiting for my new chinas. If I can find me one of those yellow rats, I'll sure bite him to death. So look out B-1186—Honolulu, here I come.

We had a small party here a while back with good attendance. And we were happy to hear an address on the workings of the War Manpower Board by Brother Cliff Noxon, of Local No. 68, who is assistant regional director of this district. We also were glad to have Brother Keith Smith, EM 1/C, U. S. N. of Local 408. He is the son of Representative A. L. Smith of the eighth district. Brother Smith was home on a well-earned furlough from the South Pacific.

I must sign off as I know space is a premium in the WORKER and I am not entitled to all of it. Hope all locals are doing as well or better than we are and that 1944 sees the end of the war, so we can have our boys back home. So don't forget, "BUY MORE BONDS."

"BROWNIE" JOHN WILSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Editor: I will start this letter off by letting our Brothers in other parts of the country know who our officers are. Probably some old timer in another local will recognize some of the following names: Brother Fred Otto, our chairman, a good mechanic, a square shooter and loyal to the union; Brother D. P. Ruby, our business agent, a good union man with a fair deal for all; Brother Guy Manor, our recording secretary, still doing a good job after several years in this office; Brother Fred Grunewald, our financial secretary, the man who takes in the dough, capable and always on the job; Brother H. S. Broiles, our treasurer, a Brother liked by all.

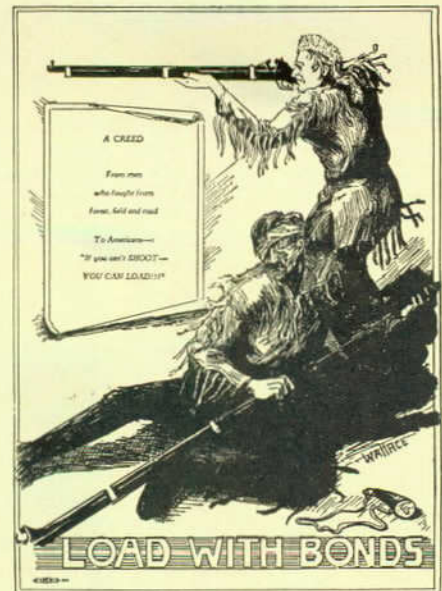
I can't tell you any more than you already know about the executive board, although I will give you their names. Brothers Fred Otto, George Lowe, Al Blackwell, Ira Miller, Byran Haney, D. P. Ruby and Earl Robinson.

I will mention a few of the boys not in office that helped to make Local Union No. 116 one of the best: E. L. Kenderdine, Erwin Sights, J. E. McGee, W. M. Rufner, S. N. Jobe, George Zimpelman, Richard Paschal, Hugo Hoffman, B. C. Rettig, J. R. Granger and last, one we will always remember, our good friend Holman (Pappy) Swor, recently retired.

We have a large membership now and have a good meeting every second and fourth Tuesday, though some of the Brothers don't attend as they should. I would like to see every member attend and take an interest in the organization, its affairs and battles, for the time is here when we need the fighting spirit of every one. Our enemies don't quit the fight or slow up when we do, so let's all attend the meetings, see what's going on, fight together and stick together. Don't leave your job for someone else to do, get into the fight, protect what is right and try to stop some of the movements that are on foot to down labor.

We have several boys in the armed service and we are hoping this awful conflict will soon be over and they will all be coming home. So let's not let anyone take away any part of what these boys left home to fight for.

Construction work is a little slow here now



and some of our boys have drifted to greener pastures. We hope they can soon return home. Buy bonds.

EARL F. ROBINSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor: Local No. 210 now has 58 members in the armed forces. We heard recently from ex-President George Sessinger and Brothers Herb Davis and Fred Clark who are stationed somewhere in the Pacific. Also saw C. Butler who is stationed at Bainbridge, Md., and is attending the electrical school there.

At this writing we have had little news from the War Labor Board concerning the agreement signed with the Atlantic City Electric Company. The few things to be considered by the WLB are minor items and we should receive a favorable answer in the near future.

The members are volunteering their services and are doing a fine job in wiring the England Hospital for radio headphone sets. This work is being done for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The soldiers appreciate it a lot and many expressed their thanks.

We don't see many of the outside construction men lately. Joe Stout attends frequently but we miss Draper, Al Christ, Jim Newcomb and many others at the meetings.

If any of the members have anything to contribute to this correspondence in the WORKER, contact your steward and have him send the information (humorous or otherwise) to the press secretary, George Curtis, Missouri Ave. Plant, A. C., and we will do our best to keep this organization in print.

Certainly glad to see Ed Casto around and at the meetings again, also glad to see H. Trumbower and Roger Collins are off the sick list. Chippie Adams and Secretary Jack Mueller are under the doctor's care and we wish them a speedy recovery.

Humor Dept:

Anyone caring to hear Stark Merrifield and Bill Meyers singing "Mairzy Doats" kindly send for reservations. According to reviewers the rendition is not very good in quality, but it's loud.

GEORGE H. CURTIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Here in Cincinnati we are able to say our past winter has been somewhat mild, and we are hoping for a nice spring and summer. Speaking of spring, tra-la! tra-la! when a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, etc. We report the following

marriages: Corporal Thomas Guy (United States Army) and son of our local president, and Miss Evelyn Harvey were married on February 14, 1944. Quite a nice St. Valentine's day present. Our second marriage was that of Mr. Clem Kenkel, Sr., and Mrs. Mae Wurtz, married on February 19. So to both of these new grooms and brides we extend our entire local's best wishes for a very happy and prosperous marriage. May your lives together be very joyful and long lasting.

On our military front we are proud to report something a little different to our readers, and that is the daughters of our members who have joined the various branches of service, so here they are: Miss Ann Mullins (daughter of Wm. Mullins) is now a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps. If she is as nice as her Dad she is one swell nurse for our soldier boys. Good luck Lieutenant Ann Mullins.

The other lady in service is Miss Virginia L. Cochnower (daughter of our Larry Cochnower.) She is a mess sergeant in the WAC stationed at Hondo, Texas. That to all of us who know Larry means Sergeant Cochnower will be responsible for good for all of our boys.

The entire union's best wishes go to both of these young ladies for their fine patriotic spirit. We wish them luck and may God keep them under His protection, and also all of our dearly beloved boys in service.

On Monday, February 21, we had the pleasure of initiating Roger Gerke (son of Alvin Gerke) into our local union. I know Roger only has to copy after his Dad and he will be a good union man. Good luck to you, Roger.

Our sick list includes Jacob Beatz with a touch of arthritis, and Lawrence Crim, now okay again. John Neberding is ill at this writing as is George Schwoepp, Sr., and "Wee Willie Winklers" is having a tough time getting over his bad operation.

And now about our annual informal dance given at the Gibson Hotel Roof Garden on Saturday, January 29. The affair was a tremendous success and all who attended really enjoyed themselves very much. The floor show, under the direction of Miss Ruth Best, was really "tops." The music by "Smitty's" was superb, and about the most danceable music in and around this city. The souvenir program, for which we thank Brothers Elmer Rabanus and Frank Burkhardt, was very clear and concise, and gave a very good brief history of Local Union B-212 from its infancy. We of the union as a whole thank the hard-working committee for the fine efforts which resulted in such a swell evening. We cannot forget to especially thank our financial secretary, John Brennan, for his work at the door, and Harry Williams for his and Brennan's work in selecting the floor show and orchestra. These affairs do make better friends and better feelings among our Brothers. We see on those nights, members whom we don't always get the chance to see at other times. Then some of our members' wives meet the wives of other members and nice friendships are born that way. Thanks again to our committee members.

And so 'til next issue, once again it is au revoir.

212's News Hound,
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: Being in Ponca City working under the jurisdiction of Local 444, there is not much news from 271 at this time. It is with regret that I report the death of our business agent's father, Henry Gustafson, who passed away on February 17th. We extend our sympathy to our business agent, Brother C. E. Gustafson. On our

sick list is Brother George Diechman, who was removed to his home from Ponca City with a severe case of pneumonia and at this writing he is in the St. Francis Hospital, Wichita.

The story that I wrote for the last month's issue is only the beginning of the war on our labor-hating Congress and Senate. However, there will be more of that in the next issue as I am waiting for information regarding some unjust acts of theirs. There is no further news of interest at this time, so will see you next month.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor: It has been a long time since Local Union No. 340 has had a letter in the JOURNAL. The reason for this, no doubt, is that we are a pretty happy people and don't have much trouble to tell about and also we are not inclined to be boastful so the good things that we have we don't brag about.

Of course we have been very busy for quite a few years and are still reasonably busy, but have a few men out from time to time. Our story, so far as construction is concerned, is very much the same as that existent in many parts of the country.

One of our members, "Rusty" Scarrone, was serving his apprenticeship in Local 340 when the "buck toothed apes" got an idea that they could lick Uncle Sam. Like a great many of our other young men, he immediately proceeded to get into the Navy with the idea that in that way he would have an opportunity to get back at them.

But the Navy had another idea and proceeded to make an instructor of "Rusty" and tell him that he has to stay for the duration. While, of course, this has been a disappointment to him, at the same time we know that he is doing a good job where he is.

In order to conserve space I shall close with the remark that I certainly enjoy reading the letters from the various locals that contribute to the Journal.

W. C. STRINGER, B. M.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: I am enclosing a copy of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, of the state of Florida, "outlawing the closed shop contract in Florida." (See editorial columns.)

I trust that you will give it very close study and that the International will urge the defeat of it in Florida, and warn all other local unions to be on guard, and prepare themselves to every extent to defeat its proposal in each and every state legislature. It will no doubt be proposed in at least 25 states, possibly more, should it pass in Florida.

It would no doubt be of great benefit to the entire membership if you would enter it as an editorial in the WORKER.

Our local sustained the first war casualty among its members on February 6th, when we suffered the loss of an apprentice, Sgt. Robert DePree, radio tail gunner, in training at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La.

Bob, as we all knew him was killed in a mid-air crash of two planes. It is

tough to even think of losing a swell kid like Bob, having worked him as my helper for several months, I feel that he was a natural-born union man, and an excellent mechanic, having taken a two-year course in electrical study at Miami Technical School. He seemed to have what most apprentices don't have (self confidence.) Funeral services were held at the Bess Funeral Home on his 20th birthday.

Our most tender sympathies go out to his mother and wife and eleven-month old son, living at 5729 N. W. 30th Ave., Miami, Fla.

Almost 20 per cent of our membership is in the armed services, and that reminds me that it is stated from an authoritative source that union men and members of their immediate families have in the armed service of the United States 1,800,000. Who has the nerve to keep on saying that the unions are to blame for this, that and the other thing, except the jerks who are being paid to say it. If we don't get out every vote possible, from here on out and defeat union-labor-hating politicians, and take an active part in our little community affairs, as union members, and be recognized as such, we will have failed miserably in our duty to ourselves and fellowmen.

Be a union watch dog in your own community and don't be afraid to bark or bite if necessary. After all it is your money they expect to receive. Be sure they are union labor friends before you spend it with them.

Will sign off with best wishes to all of our traveling Brothers and members in the service.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: At a recent meeting with a contractors' committee we were told that our members in general would have to pull up their socks and roll up their sleeves and otherwise start to worry about conditions in the electrical contracting business. The inference was, of course, that during the present shortage of mechanics, the boys had been resting on their oars and were developing "dish pan hands" and a "Bell Telephone spread."

All this I might agree with if the contractors will share the blame. Of course to compare a man's efficiency now, with the period between 1930 and 1939 is to take two extremes. During the depression the only work our firms got was work to keep the gang together. No profits, no quantity and small quality. A man was expected to travel like greased lightning during working hours, try and chisel a few extras in his noon hour, layout the job and order the material at night. This left most of the work like collecting the money to the contractor.

At the present time work and money are plentiful and men are scarce so what is more natural than a man should pause and "take five," once in awhile. The bloom has returned to his cheeks, he has lost that hungry haggard look and his chest once more has started to fill out. I think our contracting employer resents this physical and financial improvement in their former "speed-balls" and are wondering how they are going to get them back into condition so that they will be able to do twice the work their competitors are capable of. To these contractors I would say, Cheer up! You are all in the same boat, and your men will likely all round into shape together and in the meantime how about trimming your own sails? If you have been using your pencils at all to figure work it has been a very dull one. Your social standing has expanded along with your girth and good

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

\$.50

No. 13

living has dulled your brain. Don't depend on speed alone to compete with your non-union rival, use your head, too.

Social gossip tells me that our Business Manager Brother Shaw has been appointed to the regional War Labor Board for Ontario. I hope he doesn't start filibustering on us.

Brother J. V. McGuigan reports an increase in the C. C. F. membership, a baby girl.

Brother W. Dann, at the time of writing, is undergoing an operation in the Toronto General Hospital. Brothers A. Martel, L. Brown, H. Isnor and H. Price are on the sick, injured or convalescing list.

Pistol-Packing President Price is having trouble with his sick committee. He just gets through reporting a man sick when the Brother himself stands up and reports that happened two months ago. We expect this matter will clear itself about the time they quit rationing beer.

Now, as I have to take half of item J subtract 80 per cent of item O and add it on to my weight and send the answer, along with anything that is left to the government, I will close for the night.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 444, PONCA CITY, OKLA.

Editor: Being a visitor working under the jurisdiction of Local No. 444, I was asked by representatives of this local to send something of a story to the JOURNAL, so I am endeavoring to help them out. I am working on a 100-octane plant under the supervision of J. J. De Groot, electrical engineer, who is a card man, his card being I. O. at this time. Hal Oltz is the general foreman for Lummus. He is also a member of the I. B. E. W., his card being with Local No. 851. I might say that I have never worked with a finer bunch of men than those on this job. These men represent several different locals throughout the Middle West.

Under separate cover I am sending a picture for publication of the electrical workers on this job, through the cooperation of Mr. De Groot, who graciously consented to this picture. In the center of the picture are Mr. De Groot and Mr. Oltz, electrical engineer and general foreman. (*Sorry! Space limitations won't permit us to publish picture at this time.*)

At this time there are 125 men employed here. Casey Balcer is the president of Local No. 444, Jack Seaborn is business manager, and C. E. Montgomery is job steward. This local has come a long way in the past year for the advancement of organized labor. They have originated a building trades council representing nine crafts. This local has worked faithfully and untiringly. I might add that this job has run on a small scale for the past year up until recently. The safety record on this job has been exceptionally good. Anyone working around a refinery knows there is no better place in the world to get killed. I am only too glad to assist this local in getting its publication into the JOURNAL. My best wishes go to every man on this job.

JOE OSBORN,
Pinch-hitting P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: This report finds L. U. No. 558 still on the move. We are constantly adding workers from the new war industries in this area to our number.

The branch at Huntsville is organized and functioning. The Decatur branch is coming along very well, too. Things look good around the local's home in Sheffield. All in all, some aspirin is needed occasionally, but not too much.

I was included in a group of job stewards who, with International Representative Freeman and Business Manager Jackson, attended a meeting with officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority and heard the authority's definition of its new "labor policy." The following is from the *Union Relations Bulletin* as gotten out by T. V. A.:

"Recognition Accorded to Support of, and Participation in, Established Labor-Management Relationships on the Part of Employees.

"Joint labor-management programs are believed to be a constructive contribution to job efficiency. Therefore, supervisors will give recognition to support of, and participation in, established labor-management relationships on the part of employees as one of the positive factors (but not a requisite factor) of merit and efficiency considered in selecting of employees for promotion, transfer or retention in employment. This means that in selecting employees for promotion, transfer, or retention at time of lay-off, supervisors and personnel officers will consider support of, and participation in, established labor-management relationships as one of the factors to be taken into consideration along with all other relevant factors, such as ability, experience, and training. . . .

"This bulletin was discussed at great length and has been distributed throughout the department. . . .

"Mr. Murphy, in talking to the foremen, said that the question of 'Can a foreman be a member and take active part in the union?' had been asked.

"The answer is 'Yes. You can be a competent representative of management and still be a member of the union and still be active. We do not believe that your duties as a foreman will, in any way, interfere as an active member of the union.' . . .

"Mr. Sharp and Mr. Murphy complimented Mr. Freeman and his organization on their fine work. Mr. Lutz summed the policy up by saying that 'The whole success or failure of the policy with the Trades and Labor Council and TVA is that as long as we have (1) good faith and (2) sincerity, we will have no trouble.'"

We feel that the policy is exceptionally good, in view of the fact that no government agency can enter into a closed shop agreement.

Local No. 558 now has more than 170 of its members in the various services.

LEE CROUCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: The following editorial was originally printed in "Between the Lines" and was later published in the *Albuquerque Tribune*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, on January 19, at the request of Mrs. F. V. McDonald.

We think it merits a place in the JOURNAL.

"Newspapers have been giving considerable coverage to the railroad worker's wage controversy and its accompanying strike situation, but the real reasons for the strike have been generally suppressed, except in the labor press. Those reasons are quite simple and obvious: The railroad workers have watched railroad profits climb to the highest peak in railroad history; they have watched railroad travel and shipping exceed anything the country has ever known; they have watched the salaries of executives boosted to match climbing profits; they have seen the railroad workers carrying the increasingly heavy load of traffic until longer hours of service were piled on them at the old pay rates. The increasing profits went to others and the workers' living costs soared.

"Another thing we must remember is that



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"The Original Jiffy Line"
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the railroad unions and their leaders represent a high type of conservative organization and leadership. The news angle, played up frequently in the press, is that they are selfish, troublesome workers with unscrupulous leaders, but that is false and as unfair as it is untrue.

"Like the coal miners, the workers' side of the story is being suppressed and falsified before the public. For instance, there is the constant repetition in the press of letters from men in the armed service who write back condemning strikes. Doesn't it ever occur to us that workers' families which are associated with the railroads, mines and shops, have more boys in uniform than do the representatives of the "nicer families" whose sons write home condemning labor's demands? No one ever publishes the letters of the boy to his coal miner dad or railroad worker father which says, 'Fight it out with them, Dad, for if you don't do it now, when I get back and want a job we may not have a chance.'

"We saw a letter containing those words on an editor's desk. A coal miner had sent it in. We asked the editor why he didn't publish it. He answered, 'What do you think I am, crazy?' We just laughed, for we understood. The newspaper was owned by individuals connected with the Morgan banks in Wall Street who control the corporations which own the mines in that area. But, of course, subscribers to the paper don't know that.

"High tax rates have not kept big profits from piling up. The railroads correctly claim they are using these great profits to wipe out old indebtedness and to prepare for the future transportation needs of the country. But the workers reply that they also have debts and a future to worry about. The worker's living costs have grown much faster than his wages."

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL. Springfield, Ill., Branch

Editor: We have listened to a very popular radio news commentator, on several occasions, comment upon the plight of the white-collar worker, under present living conditions. He seems to think the white-collar worker is getting the small end of the deal.

Perhaps that is correct. But, in all due respect for these workers, we still think they should have gathered together enough courage and grit to join up with a labor union and thereby have been in a position several years back to secure for themselves better working conditions and better wages.

We can see why so many white-collar workers are without protection of organization. They work too close to the operators. At least we believe that has considerable influence upon the workers.

When the operators discover an organiza-

tion that has good prospects of getting more money out of their treasury, immediately they throw up their guard to oppose an increase in the pay roll via the wage scale route.

The white-collar worker sits right in with the big bosses, sometimes as personal secretary, and of course for him to do something his boss does not like requires more grit and courage than it does for workers who are away from the immediate vicinity of the operators.

Human nature being what it is, the only way for all workers, white-collar and all, to get the best possible wage scale from their employer, is to depend upon a good labor organization to help them out.

Organization is the safeguard for everyone in the future. The operators have their organization to maintain their prices and protect their business interests. The farmers have their organizations through the farm bureau to look out for their interests. The government is an organization to maintain law and order and give us all protection against aggressors.

Therefore all workers must be banded together to show the other organizations our side of the argument and through a strong union obtain the best possible working conditions. This is not a hostile move, but one to protect everyone's own interest against oppression and to get a measure of the things we all want.

So again we say let the white-collar workers band together and take a hint from L. U. No. 702 and all other good local unions.

Yours for more organization.

CHAS. MILLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor: Greetings from Local Union No. 716.

Due to the Xmas rush and the influenza cases existing in the personnel of this office during the holiday season, we were unable to complete our article for last month.

Defense projects in the Houston area are finishing up very rapidly, and we are daily advising our members in the construction branch of the trade to get into these plants on maintenance. The purpose of this is threefold; first, the advantage of having our men on these jobs, and secondly, the earning opportunity the jobs will offer our members when this work is finished; last, but not least, it is our patriotic duty to man these jobs with men who are capable of handling them. We feel that there is bound to be a readjustment period, there will be some little time before material in any large amounts will be available to contractors to do the work which has accumulated due to shortage of materials, which would also indicate that apparently some of our members will be loafing. This area will have some nice plants in operation in the near future, and the members in this locality will have an opportunity to man them in most instances, due mostly to the fact that they are familiar with the installations, having worked on the plants from the beginning of construction. These jobs will also afford a livelihood much more attractive to our members than in the past.

Local Union No. 716 has been giving the work problem much thought. We are receiving many telegrams regarding work from members of the various locals throughout the States. It has occurred to us that if the JOURNAL would carry a bulletin page for places where work might be available, it would save members of the Brotherhood many unnecessary trips, telegrams and telephone calls, which are all very costly. Of course, we realize that for the JOURNAL to render this service it would be very neces-

sary that all local unions of the entire Brotherhood cooperate 100 per cent. Many members of the smaller local unions are forced to seek work elsewhere, and to have the names of towns where additional men are needed would certainly be of great value. This, of course, is only our thought, and whether it could be worked out remains to be seen.

Brother E. P. McBroom, a member of Local Union No. 1, finished his electrical career on the Brooker engineering job in Houston. Brother McBroom is a veteran of the Brotherhood and has been eligible for a pension for many years. He has now retired on a farm in Arkansas and we trust that his future on the farm will be as pleasant as our relations together have been.

Members of the Brotherhood in the jurisdiction are still going strong on the good old U. S. War Bonds. The Goodyear plant on which Brooker Engineering Company had the contract has just concluded another bond drive. This job carried 111 members of the Brotherhood at peak, and between September 1 and December, 1943, these members purchased \$48,750 worth of War Bonds without any pay roll deductions. They sponsored eight jeeps and the plaques will carry inscriptions showing who sponsored them.

L. J. GALMICHE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 772, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor: Hello, everybody, this is a new voice joining in the chorus of organized labor.

The results of our first efforts to organize were very disheartening, but we never gave up, and today we are proud of Local Union No. 772, Columbia, S. C., with a membership of 300, which is not bad, considering we are only a few months old.

International Representative T. H. Payne (the best there is) guided us through the snares and pitfalls of our first contract and consequently we have an A-1 agreement, which includes such benefits as daily overtime, sick leave and check-off system.

The officers of L. U. No. 772 are I. C. Windham, president; A. C. Gantt, vice president; H. E. Gardner, financial secretary; M. E. Shealey, treasurer, D. B. Holland, business manager and recording secretary.

The executive committee are C. E. Hall, T. C. Chappelle, G. B. Wicker, J. L. Casterline, Ira Woodham and J. H. Shall.

In closing I would like to say that if Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney or some of the other great inventors had to contend with such lost motion, or lack of motion as we do in the War Labor Board, this old world would be in a worse condition than it is today.

D. B. HOLLAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Greetings. At our last regular meeting held Thursday, February 17, some very important questions were discussed. After hearing reports of committees from various points we passed on to unfinished business. Among the many questions of importance was the large percentage of electrical workers present from the A. T. and Santa Fe to be obligated. International Vice President J. J. Duffy, who was present, read the obligation and welcomed the new members into our organization. There was considerable discussion on the recent strike ballot. W. Hartzheim, international representative, took the floor to explain a number of questions that were asked him from a large section of the members relative to the wording of said strike ballot. Some members contended that there were two different statements on the ballot, and from the tone of the discussion it was evident that many of the members accepted Brother Hartzheim's explanations with reser-

vation. Vice President Duffy gave a very inspiring talk, going into detail to explain the wage question. In all his life in wage controversy he has never encountered anything to equal this one, and judging from the attention he received from the membership during his talk he seemed to have left a good impression with them.

Having read the debate on subsidies for and against, it seems to me that it may be useful to clarify the real issue and to treat the matter as an elementary problem in the realm of economic science. In the first place, the word "subsidy" is one of those words which means so many different things and arouses so many emotions that may prevent us from thinking clearly and relevantly.

The statistics and the procedure of the program are so complicated that it is for all practical purposes as impossible for the layman to master them as it would be for him to go aboard a modern battleship and know how to operate it. Yet it is essential that we should understand elementary principles sufficiently lest we now make an irreparable and dangerous mistake. What do I mean by the elementary fact? In the debate it is generally forgotten that it costs some producers more to produce than it costs others. This is the paramount fact which we have to fix in our minds in order to understand the real issue in Congress. Unless we fix this fact in our minds we shall never understand the subsidy issue.

Now to make the arithmetic as simple as possible, let us suppose that there are in the community three men who can produce a particular gadget. For example say John Smith can produce it and sell it for one dollar and still make a profit. Brown can produce it and sell it for two dollars and make a profit. Jones can produce it for three dollars and make a profit. Suppose the community wants all that Smith, Brown and Jones can produce, what will be the price of the gadget? It will be Jones' price—that is three dollars. Now if the community does not need Jones' production, and can get along with what One-Dollar Smith and Two-Dollar Brown can make, what will be the price? Of course it will be Brown's price—that is, two dollars, and Jones at three dollars will not get any business. Now, this being wartime when the community wants all that can be produced, Jones' production is needed. Read carefully you see if each producer got what he really needed, Smith would get one dollar, Brown two dollars and Jones three dollars. The total cost of the whole supply of gadgets would be one dollar plus two dollars plus three dollars or six dollars altogether. This is where it comes in.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

(To be continued)

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Time passes fast and here it is income-tax figuring again. New forms are not nearly so hard to fill out once you get down to doing it. It's that first rough glance you give them that scares one. They figure a bit higher this year but then I guess we are all glad to do our bit. Still think that we could get along with less of a holocaust that vetoing of that tax bill caused. Still think that it should have stayed vetoed. Hope that it is in order for a press secretary to express his personal opinion.

WTCN Brothers report that they have heard from Brother Clyde Green, lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps, signal section, and that he is now regional inspector of the First Communications Region, in charge of all technical inspection and he does considerable traveling by plane from one point to another. Congratulations to Brother Green and success in his new responsibilities.

A new contract has been signed at WLOL which incorporates the new wage scale approved by WLB and specific stipulations regarding supervisors at both transmitter and studio. Additional holidays also granted. Brother Jess McCowan was in town for negotiations of contract at the time of our last meeting so we were glad to have him able to attend that also.

The KSTP contract is still under negotiation although WLB has approved their supervisor's pay clause. Brother Art Lane is reported enlisting in the U. S. Navy ship reconstruction program. KSTP "Radio City" Studios are to be dedicated on March 8, 1944. Quite an elaborate set-up in connection with the old Minnesota Theatre which will be known in the future as "Radio City" also. One wonders, when it is almost impossible for people to get a receiving tube for their sets and all commodities are rationed along with everyone being urged to conserve, how it is possible that what appears to be in the neighborhood of a \$50,000 project can be approved. Opening of the theatre, which has been closed for the past several years, and which is supposed to be the fifth largest in the states, will be celebrated along with the

dedication of KSTP's "Radio City." Television demonstration along with the transferring of all local originations to the new point will probably mark the big day. At any rate, that day having passed by the time this reaches print, it will have been quite an affair. It is always interesting to make several visits while a new place is being roughed in and see it finished. Brothers Klug and Martinson installed the television monitor and four receivers for the demonstration.

No news from the WMIN, WDGY or WCCO plants this time. Everybody's working hard at all places and so no time for mischief. We always have good turnouts at our meetings and it seems as though there has been an unusual amount of business at the last two meetings. All for the good of the union.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1356, WEST ORANGE, N. J.

Editor: One of the newest locals of the I. B. E. W., B-1356, West Orange, N. J., makes its debut. Our local was organized and chartered in July, 1943, after successfully combatting the independent union and the

C. I. O. and was certified as sole bargaining agency by the NLRB.

Under the able guidance of International Representative William Beedie, we succeeded in negotiating a closed union shop, dues check-off, all paid holidays, up to two weeks' vacation with pay, sick leave, time and one-third for bonus incentive, 10 per cent night shift bonus, and all other standard union clauses, so our first agreement is well nigh perfect.

Our wage adjustments were approved by the WLB on December 7, 1943, to be retroactive to July 4, 1943, and provide for increases from seven cents per hour up to 10 cents per hour. They are certainly gratifying and due to Representative Beedie who was complimented by board officials for his concise, careful presentation of the case.

B-1356 is presently organizing a labor-management victory committee, and of course we are engaged in war production, making a device for aircraft. We are under contract with the Bates Manufacturing Company and have approximately 300 members.

Our job is to educate our members in the union movement to take an active interest

(Continued on page 154)

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1943.

ASSETS

Bonds	\$3,149,195.97
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$2,237,898.77
Public Utilities	791,567.20
Industrial and Miscellaneous	119,730.00
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.	
Stocks	216,270.31
Public Utilities	\$120,381.25
Banks and Insurance Companies	31,565.00
Industrial and Miscellaneous	64,324.06
Carried at Market Values.	
First Mortgage Loans	4,329,255.98
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$231,475.00
Federal Housing Insured Loans	1,837,727.24
Monthly Amortized Loans	2,260,053.74
Collateral Loans	34,000.00
Real Estate Owned	569,189.64
Home Office Building	\$522,689.64
Other Real Estate	46,500.00
Carried at Market Values.	
Cash in Banks and Office	1,174,543.36
Interest and Rents Accrued	44,367.78
Other Assets	162,919.60
Total Admitted Assets	\$9,679,742.64

LIABILITIES

Death Claims due and unpaid	\$74,621.70
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	48,525.00
Advance Assessments	15,372.00
Other Liabilities	4,369.23
Total Liabilities	\$142,887.93

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1943

Income

Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$1,789,730.80
Interest, Mortgage Loans	194,559.49
Interest, Bonds	87,627.38
Interest, Collateral Loans	2,269.89
Dividends on Stocks	17,444.91
Rents	72,933.40
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	68,497.94
Other Income	0.86
Total Cash Income	\$2,233,064.67

Disbursements

Death Claims	\$860,572.25
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	92,030.04
Insurance Department Fees	180.00
Rent	11,460.00
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	1,563.30
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	2,302.69
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	2,013.79
Publications	62.00
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meetings	404.48
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,477.76
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	52,038.66
Auditing	900.00
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	8,133.57
Investment Expense	7,416.05
Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	8,381.15
Depreciation	12,346.69
Furniture and Fixtures	600.00
Miscellaneous	687.98
Total Disbursements	\$1,063,579.41
Excess of Income Over Disbursements	\$1,169,485.26

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1942	160,291	\$85,301,350.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	48,239	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	441	271,850.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		19,567,450.00
Total	208,971	\$105,140,650.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	20,176	2,973,175.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1943	188,795	\$102,167,475.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	1,147	\$875,350.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	19,029	\$2,097,825.00

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1942	83	\$59,843.95
Claims reported during the year	1,147	875,350.00
Total	1,230	\$935,193.95
Claims paid during the year	1,007	860,572.25
Balance	223	\$74,621.70
Claims rejected during the year	118	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1943	105	\$74,621.70



IN MEMORIAM



Roland R. Collins, L. U. No. 625 Initiated July 8, 1942, in L. U. No. 404

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 625, record the passing of our late Brother, Roland R. Collins, who died January 13, due to a fall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. WILLIAMSON,
Recording Secretary
Halifax, N. S.

Henry Hodum, L. U. No. 110 Initiated August 23, 1912

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 110 record the passing of our Brother, Henry Hodum; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, that a copy be sent to his immediate family and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

During the 31 years that Brother Hodum belonged to this organization, he made a host of friends and was at all times a true and loyal member to the local union and the I. B. E. W.

E. LAWRENCE DUFFY,
JOHN HOY,
Committee
St. Paul, Minn.

Samuel T. Evans, L. U. No. 1347 Initiated May 1, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1347 record the passing of our friend and Brother, Samuel T. Evans on January 8, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,
Recording Secretary
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clarence D. Bryan, L. U. No. 1339 Initiated January 2, 1943

We of L. U. No. 1339 of Buffalo, with deep sorrow and regret record the passing of our Brother Clarence D. Bryan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to our late Brother.

H. E. LEE, Recording Secretary
V. WALSEH, Vice President
Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Butler, L. U. No. 595

Reinitiated March 15, 1915, in L. U. No. 180

In memory of Charles Butler, a sincere and loyal member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, husband of Mrs. Sophia Butler and father of Lieut. Robert Butler, U. S. N.

Brother Butler was initiated in L. U. No. 36, Sacramento, Calif., August 15, 1911, and since that time belonged to L. U. No. 372, No. 50, No. 595 and No. 1245.

At all times this worthy Brother was a staunch supporter of the principles set forth by the I. B. E. W. and by his exemplary conduct he inspired many to carry on those principles.

We indeed mourn the passing of Brother Charles Butler, Card No. 245215.

M. T. STALLWORTH,
Financial Secretary
Oakland, Calif.

Albert G. Contu, L. U. No. 224 Initiated January 27, 1941

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-224 record the passing of our friend and Brother, Albert G. Contu; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication and a copy entered upon the minutes of our local union.

PETER ADAMS,
President
DAVID BEGNOCHE,
Vice President
NORMAN SEGUIN,
Recording Secretary
New Bedford, Mass.

William J. Thibideau, L. U. No. 104 Initiated January 7, 1919

With sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 104, record the death of our late friend and Brother, William J. Thibideau.

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 104, in meeting here assembled, stand for one minute in silent meditation as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family with our deepest sympathy, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 104, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

KENNETH A. STILES,
HARRY A. HAMACHER,
Committee
Boston, Mass.

D. F. (Dan) Chitwood, L. U. No. 627

Initiated June 14, 1914, in L. U. No. 584

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 627, record the passing of our friend and Brother, D. F. (Dan) Chitwood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy entered on the minutes of our local union.

J. B. HUMPHRYS,
Recording Secretary
Fort Pierce, Fla.

Robert Von Neida, L. U. No. 743

Initiated November 9, 1923, in L. U. No. 686

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, on December 8, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy financial secretary, Brother Robert Von Neida; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER,
Recording Secretary
Reading, Pa.

Arthur John Mulligan, L. U. No. 25

Initiated August 30, 1921, in L. U. No. 3

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 25, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Arthur John Mulligan.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our most sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

WM. N. HALLERAN,
Recording Secretary
Long Island, N. Y.

Charles Yeager, L. U. No. 743

Initiated February 26, 1904, in L. U. No. 325

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on January 18, 1944, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Charles Yeager; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER,
Recording Secretary
Reading, Pa.

F. C. Simpson, L. U. No. 77 Reinitiated August 4, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 77, record the death February 13, 1944, of our late Brother, F. C. Simpson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. W. GROVER,
J. NEWSTROM,
VICTOR PARKER,
Committee
Seattle, Wash.

Ward Hamilton, L. U. No. 861

Initiated October 4, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 864, record the passing of Brother Ward Hamilton.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and that a copy be spread on the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

M. HEALEY,
H. Q. HOPPER,
ALBERT ROSS,
FREDERICK ALLEN,
Committee
Jersey City, N. J.

Edward White, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 23, 1934

Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the death of its Brother, whose name is mentioned above.

Brother White was known by the members of L. U. No. 9 for his zeal in our cause and for his qualities as a man.

The great interest shown by him in our problems presented a good example for all of our members of the local and they shall long remember him for his encouragement and work in behalf of our union.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brother for his loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; be it therefore

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family.

CHARLES LAUER,
ERNEST MANN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee
Chicago, Ill.

David Kinniburgh, L. U. No. 1096

Initiated September 30, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1096, record the passing of our Brother, David Kinniburgh; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HERBERT J. SPURGEON,
Pawtucket, R. I. President

George Finn, L. U. No. 215*Initiated September 12, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Finn, who has been a member of L. U. No. 215; and

Whereas in his loss, L. U. No. 215 has lost the services of a true and loyal Brother; be it therefore

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 215, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

ADELBERT GREY,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Recording Secretary

Joseph F. Small, L. U. No. 501*Initiated August 13, 1920*

The sudden death of Brother Joseph F. Small, resulting from an automobile accident on January 15, came as a great shock to his many friends. Brother Small, an overseas veteran of the first World War was one of the seven members who, on June 20, 1906, signed the charter for the creation of L. U. No. 501. On the job and at the meeting hall his memory will always remain.

To his sister, we tender our sincere sympathy in her hour of bereavement; and do hereby

Resolve, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to his sister and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Yonkers, N. Y. Press Secretary

John Francis Burt, L. U. No. 588*Initiated May 3, 1943*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 588, record the passing of our Brother, John Francis Burt; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, in body assembled, stand for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
Lowell, Mass.

Anne Toner, L. U. No. 1096*Initiated August 29, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1096, record the passing on our Sister, Anne Toner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

HERBERT J. SPURGEON,
Pawtucket, R. I. President

Ross Lucas, L. U. No. 702*Initiated July 9, 1941*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Galesburg Branch Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Ross Lucas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal and Galesburg Labor News for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members in meeting assembled, stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY ANDERSON,
DON QUON,
GLENN GILMORE,
W. Frankfort, Ill. Committee

Daniel L. MacDonald, L. U. No. 104*Initiated July 1, 1920*

With sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 104, record the death of our late friend and Brother, Daniel L. MacDonald.

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 104, in meeting here assembled stand for one minute in silent meditation as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family with our deepest sympathy, that a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 104, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

KENNETH A. STILES,
HARRY A. HAMACHER,
Boston, Mass. Committee

William Picton, L. U. No. 50*Reinitiated July 23, 1941*

The untimely passing of William Picton brings to L. U. No. 50 and its members the greatest sorrow and regret. Brother Picton was a good member, always kept his dues paid up and obeyed the laws of the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That through these resolutions we pay tribute and respect to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we forward to Mrs. Picton, his wife, a copy of these resolutions and that a copy of same be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

EDGAR S. HURLEY,
GEORGE WAGNER,
WM. RAY HILL,
Oakland, Calif. Committee

Joseph W. Volz, L. U. No. 569*Initiated March 27, 1941*

Local Union No. 569 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers records with sorrow the death of Brother Joseph W. Volz.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 569 offer tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the family of the departed member, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. G. McDONALD,
J. S. ADY,
H. A. FLAHERTY,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

William S. Sivel, L. U. No. 569*Initiated January 31, 1921*

Local Union No. 569 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with sorrow the death of Brother William S. Sivel.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 569 offer tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the family of the departed member, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. G. McDONALD,
J. S. ADY,
H. A. FLAHERTY,
San Diego, Calif. Committee

E. I. Farquhar, L. U. No. 816*Initiated October 12, 1940*

The deepest sorrow and realization of great loss affects the entire membership of L. U. No. 816, in recording the passing of Brother E. I. Farquhar on January 28, 1944.

Those of us who knew him and had the privilege of working with him, feel the loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Farquhar and a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union and copies be sent to the family of Brother Farquhar and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

CLEVE CALHOUN, JR.,
J. W. BRINKLEY,
RAY S. SHEPARD,
Paducah, Ky. Committee

Ina Mae Heidemann, L. U. No. 1061*Initiated June 26, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Ina Mae Heidemann; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph H. Willis, L. U. No. 1249*Initiated September 7, 1943*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1249, record the death of Brother Joseph Willis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

WM. GILBERT,
ELMER WAHL,
FLOYD W. CURTIS,
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

John Wolfanger, L. U. No. 481*Initiated September 21, 1910*

We, the members of L. U. No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother John Wolfanger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Indianapolis, Ind. Financial Secretary

Pvt. Fred Eugene Smith, L. U. No. 474*Initiated October 2, 1942*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 474, record the passing of Brother Fred Eugene Smith, whose death occurred while serving in the armed forces of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

O. S. JACKSON,
JOHN WEBB,
C. R. SEATON,
Memphis, Tenn. Committee

Lester D. Corbett, L. U. No. 90*Initiated December 22, 1925, in L. U. No. 825*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 90, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Lester Corbett, whose death occurred on January 14, 1944.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ROBERT E. FLAHERTY,
New Haven, Conn. Recording Secretary

Walter Reed, L. U. No. 1326*Initiated April 17, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1326 of the I. B. E. W. record the death of Brother Walter Reed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

LEO G. PORTER,
Bangor, Maine. Recording Secretary

Walter R. Hedman, L. U. No. 31*Initiated July 1, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 31, record the passing of our Brother, Walter Roland Hedman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

E. J. WHITNEY,
Duluth, Minn. Recording Secretary

H. Eugene Williams, L. U. No. 175*Initiated July 15, 1936*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 175, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, H. Eugene Williams, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the Labor World and to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. H. GRIFFIN,
W. C. HARRIS,
WM. L. WILLIAMS,
Chattanooga, Tenn. Committee

William H. Galligan, L. U. No. 1268*Initiated August 18, 1942*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1268, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, William H. Galligan; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN E. HAYES,
Boston, Mass. Financial Secretary

Alfred Rosenberg, L. U. No. 276*Reinitiated July 1, 1919*

We, the members of L. U. No. 276, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret record the passing of Brother Alfred Rosenberg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

R. E. OLSON,
LEO DUTHEY,
ERNEST RICHARDSON,
Superior, Wis. Committee

Thomas J. Houck, L. U. No. 180*Initiated December 28, 1918, in L. U. No. 302*

It is with deep sorrow and regret we record the passing from our midst of Brother Thomas J. Houck; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

SAM BREEDING,
WILLIAM GREEN,
ANDREW LOW,
Vallejo, Calif. Committee

Fredrick Southcombe, L. U. No. 65*Initiated July 24, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, record the passing of Brother Fredrick Southcombe, January 3, 1944.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for one minute in respect to the memory of our friend and Brother.

CHARLES A. PHILLIPS,
W. WENTWORTH HIGMAN,
A. R. ATKIN,
Butte, Mont. Committee

James T. Buss, L. U. No. 213*Initiated November 1, 1926*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the death of our esteemed Brother, James T. Buss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. FRASER,
H. W. WATTS,
E. A. KNIGHT,
Vancouver, B. C. Committee

Frank Havlik, L. U. No. 145*Reinitiated October 12, 1927, in L. U. No. 22*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 145, record the passing of our Brother, Frank Havlik; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

ROBERT J. WINTERBOTTOM,
J. E. WOOD,
C. D. CASE,
Rock Island, Ill. Committee

Benedict Zobrist, L. U. No. 145*Initiated October 24, 1916, in L. U. No. 485*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 145, record the passing of our Brother, Benedict Zobrist; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

ROBERT J. WINTERBOTTOM,
J. E. WOOD,
C. D. CASE,
Rock Island, Ill. Committee

Giles McDermott, L. U. No. 479*Initiated April 24, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the death of one of our loyal and faithful members, Giles McDermott.

Brother McDermott lost his life while serving his country in the Pacific area. May his untimely death lead us to further understand the sacrifices being made by others.

We share the grief of his loved ones, and extend to them the heartfelt sympathy of true friendship and the consolation of a kindred sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

ED WHEAT,
FLOYD NALL,
R. R. PALMER,
Beaumont, Texas. Committee

Eugene V. Mitchel, L. U. No. 124*Initiated June 24, 1937*

Whereas it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 124, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Eugene Mitchel; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local express its sympathy to our departed Brother's immediate family and to his friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this organization, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. K. PULLINS,
DON MURPHY,
J. F. MCINTYRE,
Kansas City, Mo. Committee

William W. Adams, Sr., L. U. No. 306*Initiated May 13, 1935*

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 306, mourn the seemingly untimely passing of our Brother, William W. Adams, Sr. Brother Adams was a veteran of the first World War and his two sons are in the present war. He was a loyal I. B. E. W. member, Brother, and a dependable friend.

Whereas, we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, also that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand for one minute in silent tribute in honor of our late Brother.

SAMUEL W. OAKS,
WILLIAM G. STUIBER,
ROY A. SWISHER,
Akron, Ohio. Committee

John Clevenger, L. U. No. 1289*Initiated July 6, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1289 record the passing of our Brother, John Clevenger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

W. B. DOYLE,
Lakewood, N. J. President

Carol Hanning, L. U. No. 1041*Reinitiated December 8, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1041, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Sister Carol Hanning, whose death occurred on January 15, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local and by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in her memory.

FRANK A. DIANA,
S. Plainfield, N. J. Business Manager

Chester A. Brown, L. U. No. 849*Initiated January 6, 1938*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 849, record the passing of Brother Chester A. Brown on December 22, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARTHUR A. DONELSON,
DONALD W. PARKS,
JOHN F. MANNING,
Shelburne Falls, Mass. Committee

Joseph W. Brawley, L. U. No. 1252

Initiated September 7, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1252, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our late Brother, Joseph Brawley, a charter member, on December 31, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ISRAEL SKIRBALL,
JOHN KEATING,
FRANK WEYMOUTH,
Committee on Resolutions

E. Boston, Mass.

Edward H. O'Neil, L. U. No. 1252

Initiated October 6, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Marine Local No. 1252, record the passing of our late Brother, Edward H. O'Neil, on January 25, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ISRAEL SKIRBALL,
JOHN KEATING,
FRANK WEYMOUTH,
Committee on Resolutions

E. Boston, Mass.

W. VantVeld, L. U. No. 397

Initiated August 21, 1923, in L. U. No. 677

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 397, mourn the death of Brother W. VantVeld; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. P. QUINN,
PAT COAKLEY,
J. L. DYER,

Balboa, C. Z.

Committee

Frank Schott, Jr., L. U. No. 276

Initiated January 15, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 276, record the passing of Brother Frank Schott, Jr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in tribute to his memory, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 276, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

ERNEST RICHARDSON,
RICHARD OLSON,
LEO DUTHEY,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

Merwin R. Collier, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated October 5, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Merwin R. Collier; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the members of the family of Brother Collier in their bereavement; and be it further

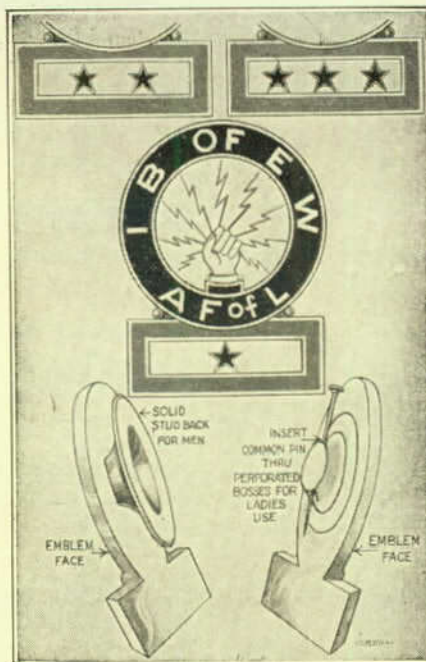
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Collier, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
G. A. KOEPKE,
HENRY R. FUNKE,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR**

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

Grove Wehnes, L. U. No. 86

Initiated December 17, 1906

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 86 record the untimely accident that caused the death of our Brother, Grove Wehnes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

AL BULT,
J. LOMBARD,
A. REED,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

Charles F. Oliver, L. U. No. 68

Initiated May 29, 1899.

With a feeling of sadness we record the passing of our loyal friend and Brother, Charles F. Oliver.

For the past 40 odd years Charlie has been an active member of our union and for many years a member of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood. He was also chief city electrical inspector for a number of years. When he failed to attend union meetings the boys knew it was because of illness. To his wife and relatives we wish to offer our sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and do hereby

Resolve, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meetings, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy be sent to the International office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

J. CLYDE WILLIAMS,
J. L. MCGILL,
J. J. MURPHY,

Denver, Colo.

Committee

William Hennings, L. U. No. 176

Initiated May 17, 1905

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 176, Joliet, Ill., record the passing of our friend and Brother, William Hennings; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered upon the minutes of our local union.

EDWARD MARTIN,
CHARLES MEYERHOFF,
ALVIN HAMM,

Joliet, Ill.

Executive Board

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1944

L. U.	Name	Amount
780	J. R. Scott	\$300.00
26	Beverly T. Riley	300.00
671	I. D. Harrison	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	O. Eklof	1,000.00
453	H. F. Evans	475.00
3	Conrad Castrischer	1,000.00
164	Albert T. Nuss	1,000.00
214	A. J. Johnson	1,000.00
732	L. I. Trouton	1,000.00
16	Fred Rude	475.00
58	E. L. Magee	1,000.00
I. O. (196)	Alex Cox	1,000.00
306	W. W. Adams, Sr.	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	M. J. Bible	475.00
38	R. E. Meyers	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	Carl C. Hofmeister	1,000.00
I. O. (677)	Edgar F. Gill	475.00
110H	H. Hodum	1,000.00
46	W. J. Bruce	300.00
145	F. Havlik	1,000.00
397	W. VantVeld	1,000.00
I. O. (770)	F. Orner	300.00
134	A. J. I. Peterson	1,000.00
595	J. H. Esselink	475.00
595	G. E. McGilvray	475.00
483	E. A. Fyfe	825.00
224	A. G. Coutie	650.00
396	J. H. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (369)	W. S. Sivel	1,000.00
202	L. Belanger	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	F. Volkert	1,000.00
134	G. R. Brandebury	1,000.00
215	G. J. Finn	475.00
760	John R. Rogers	1,000.00
I. O. (176)	W. Hennings	1,000.00
6	H. W. Rogers	1,000.00
5	J. R. Coulter	1,000.00
813	F. E. Furrow	650.00
304	G. F. Schroeder	825.00
702	M. W. Reece	1,000.00
I. O. (164)	M. Costello	666.67
I. O. (466)	P. E. Griffith	650.00
6	D. S. Scherrer	300.00
849	C. A. Brown	1,000.00
77	D. Kirkhoven	237.50
I. O. (202)	W. L. Wilson	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	A. White	1,000.00
134	A. P. Larsen	1,000.00
231	V. S. Berg	300.00
I. O. (713)	O. C. Siemiller	1,000.00
479	E. E. James	300.00
304	B. M. Johnston	1,000.00
34	J. T. Harrell	1,000.00
I. O. (397)	J. W. Bunker	475.00
48	E. A. Thomas	475.00
349	J. R. Parriett	250.00
744	B. F. Jones	1,000.00
311	J. W. Swanton	650.00
I. O. (9)	Charles Wacker	1,000.00
48	L. V. Sutterfield	300.00
276	P. D. Schatt	300.00
134	C. E. Jackson	1,000.00
846	F. M. Jones	650.00
595	R. H. Hallar	475.00
134	I. Branerman	1,000.00
702	O. W. England	1,000.00
175	W. J. Copeland	1,000.00
18	Joe Lewis	650.00
I. O. (1156)	J. H. Lupton	1,000.00
3	B. R. Smith	1,000.00
125	G. E. Buery	1,000.00
993	L. A. Godbey	475.00
I. O. (1)	J. C. Ette	300.00
83	G. E. Maxwell	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	G. M. Sutherland	1,000.00
481	J. A. Wolfanger	1,000.00
I. O. (633)	J. T. Phillips	1,000.00
949	S. A. Relf	1,000.00
352	Fred Glow	1,000.00
390	E. A. Barnes	300.00
25	A. J. Mulligan	1,000.00
3	Benjamin Mitchell	1,000.00
40	A. L. Ziegler	1,000.00
90	L. D. Corbett	1,000.00
104	W. J. Thibideau	1,000.00
I. O. (156)	C. B. Pitts	475.00
3	A. Warga	1,000.00
595	M. E. Roux	1,000.00
48	V. E. Carlson	475.00



Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a durable, handsome folder to contain Official Receipts, brown or black
35 cents

L. U.	Name	Amount
48	William Joachin	300.00
689	J. Rossi	1,000.00
52	D. W. Thomas	1,000.00
11	P. H. Rich	475.00
248	E. J. Kozma	475.00
125	E. Chapel	1,000.00
326	W. J. Maroney	475.00
627	D. F. Chitwood	1,000.00
276	A. Rosenberg	1,000.00
58	J. J. Darling	1,000.00
103	F. R. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	F. C. Pauls	1,000.00
134	C. A. Barrows	1,000.00
659	Matthew W. Lundy	150.00
911	Nelson P. McLeod	1,000.00
263	Clifford Paugh	150.00
213	Harry O'Dell	1,000.00
48	Charles H. Lowman	150.00
48	James E. Smith	150.00
486	Clyde J. Holderness	150.00
486	William Whitney	150.00
213	James T. Buss	1,000.00
569	Joseph W. Volz	150.00
1118	Antonio Beaulieu	650.00
50	William Pleton	150.00
483	Bert Campbell	150.00
559	Floyd Phillips	1,000.00
749	Fred A. Martin	150.00
702	Ross Lucas	150.00
3	Herbert F. Kuhn	150.00
561	Louis M. Butland	1,000.00
		\$88,354.17

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 149)

in the local's affairs. We are glad we found our place in the I. B. E. W. and certainly obtained immediate results and benefits, and it was gratifying to receive the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL.

Best wishes for 1944 from a new I. B. E. W. baby.

JAMES DOYLE, P. S.

CHURCH WANTS PLANNING ON BASIS OF MIXED ECONOMY

(Continued from page 129)

1936, in agriculture under the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, and perhaps more dramatically under the National War Labor Board. In an address in New York on January 20, 1944, Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board asserted: "Whatever measure of success we have had with these controls (over wages and disputes has been due, in my opinion, to two things: one the very great pressure of common purpose to win the war, and two, the tripartite character of the National War Labor Board. I doubt whether we could have attained anything like so much success if either of these factors had been missing."

I set up the system of industries and professions of Pope Pius XI as a means

to a goal, but in a very real sense it is a goal itself. Let me explain. Recall that the system is tripartite. It functions through representatives of three parties, management, workers, and government. Now with respect to the representatives of management and government, there is not much difficulty, either to get them or to get them recognized. But with workers' representatives the matter is quite different. Generally, throughout the nations of the world—and I stress the word generally—a combination of employers and government have prevented workers from organizing into unions, with the result that unions become so weak that either they have no representatives to send or if they do send them they are not recognized. Obviously, a tripartite system cannot operate as such, if one of the three parties is not present. In connection with the necessity of strong unions for proper functioning of the tripartite system, it may be pointed out that in the United States even with the vigorous enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act which has taken place since 1935, the total number of workers in bona fide unions is still considerably less than 25 per cent of the entire labor force of the country. Accordingly, the place to begin to make the tripartite system work with success in the home country and in international relations is to strengthen one of the three members of the tripartite system—labor organization.

To Catholics, both workers and employers, there should be no difficulty about the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing. In 1891 Pope Leo XIII called this right a natural right, that is, something that a man may enjoy simply because he is a man (Par. 72). In 1931 Pope Pius XI repeated this teaching (Pars. 30 and 37) and used it as the cornerstone of his system of industries and professions. Thus it must be clear that Catholic employers cannot without flying in the face of Catholic teaching, deny workers the right to form unions of their own choosing. Indeed, it is the duty of Catholic employers not only to refrain from interfering with workers who wish to organize, but also to deal with the representatives they choose, and deal with them freely, fully and in good faith as brothers in Christ and as possessing the same right as themselves to eternal life. In this way they will help to bring the goals of Christian justice nearer to their own country and to the entire world.

Needless to add, a corresponding obligation rests with workers. Having the right to organize and bargain collectively through unions of their own choosing, they have the duty to carry out the contracts made for them by the representatives they elect, and in every way to respect the legitimate rights of management and the general public. Workers no less than employers have obligations as Christians to make the reign of Christ a reality.

In postwar planning it is one thing to know what to do, and quite another thing to do it. The list of emergency postwar things to do is almost staggering—feeding, transportation, policing, sanitation, currency exchange, and a score of others. In a lengthy article on the international food movement in the *American Economic Review* of December, 1943, Professor John D. Black of Harvard reviews one of the more urgent jobs in world reconstruction, getting food to the hungry millions of the world. He cites

the estimates made in 1937 that "three-fourths of the people of Asia and the tropics and a fourth of those of the United States have diets below the standard of health," (p. 793), and analyzes with a bit of taunting the claims of the Hot Springs, Va., Food Conference of May, 1943, that the conference was dominated by a strong scientific outlook. He says to the point that scientists are not operators, "and getting food into hungry mouths in the next 10 years is an operating job." (p. 807).

An operating job forsooth! Who are to be the operators, and what policies will they bring to their tasks? In my judgment the pattern for their selection, not only for food distribution but for all postwar activities should be none other than that of the International Labour Office. The ILO functioned as a tripartite body made up of representatives of the three great interests—employer, worker, and government—and although it had only limited powers it made a remarkable record of progress. In like manner the free nations should meet through the representatives of the three major interests—employer, worker, and government—and delegate to them the task of postwar economic planning. These representatives freely chosen by and from their principles alone can be expected to bring a measure of order out of chaos. If they address themselves to their tasks with the teaching of Christ in their minds and in their hearts they can be counted on to help bring Christ's peace and order nearer to our war-torn world.

MEN IN OVERALLS POUR INTO PACIFIC AFTER DEBACLE

(Continued from page 133)

It seems to me that if all these so-called leaders who claimed to have punched it out with the kaiser, in the last war, really put on the gloves, then we surely had either a ham outfit, or the show was carried the full 15 rounds to please the gamblers.

It could happen that a lot of fellows named "Joe" are now on their uppers, but most of them are asking for jobs, and principally industrial work. A new sense of value will prevail in American labor when our ranks are opened to these most worthy mechanics, who have no desire to pose for sympathy or to make forced speeches in Congress, just to satisfy some flash-in-the-pan patriots. Here is new vigorous blood that will trickle through the veins of our tired labor front, men who will absorb the spirit and skill of American labor and carry on its tradition, who will be ready for future Pearl Harbors.

We're still the greatest nation on the earth. In a couple of years we have welded a mechanical and fighting outfit together that is now in there pitching mid season curves, and that, too, against a couple of clubs that have been preparing and training for high stakes over a period of 10 years. A recent letter to me from a brother officer described his combat with the Jap fleet. He said in part, "We're convinced that we can lick them no matter what the odds. This outfit is good—the ships are great and well built, and if the folks back home could only realize what a combination this is, why they would build ships so fast it would make their heads swim. I guess the ships are coming out as fast as they can, but not fast enough for us." American labor is still being challenged and will continue to be until this war is won.

A new program to build 65,000 vessels calls for the workers of our nation to set sail again. This program calls for the intelligence, skill, industry, brains and brawn of approximately 34,000 contractors and hundreds of thousands of employees. We may note here that into one of the LST's—(landing ships-tanks)—go 142 separate electric motors ranging from 50 horsepower down to those of a fractional size. When we add up the attendant wiring for supply and controls, the picture expands to almost unbelievable proportions. But labor doesn't shrink from the task, for labor knows that the success of the invasions in which these ships will be used, depends on the sweat put into their construction and the sooner they are built the sooner this war will be over. These new, and at times spontaneous, work loads offer singular tribute and honor to American labor, and just as in the days when our stricken flag looked down upon a shocked and hurt America, when the news of Pearl Harbor rocked the world, so, too, now does American labor accept the challenge.

LIGHTING, MAN'S GOAL, MAKES GREAT PROGRESS

(Continued from page 134)

In order to understand this control of color given off, a list of the phosphors (now in general use) will give a fair picture of what has been accomplished and allow some thought of what the future may bring forth.

General Color	Phosphor
Calcium tungstate	Blue
Magnesium tungstate	Blue-white
Zinc silicate	Green
Zinc beryllium silicate	Yellow-white
Cadium silicate	Yellow-pink
Cadium borate	Pink
360 BL phosphor	Blue-ultra

In addition to the above there are also the red and gold colors.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 140)

clauses, provisions relating to lunch and rest periods, maternity and sick leave clauses. It was the thought of the Women's Bureau to formulate such standards as an aid to women in the negotiation of contracts. The Women's Bureau is firmly advocating that the women members of trade unions take a more active part in union activities—acting on committees, serving as officers—for it is only in this way that they can best look after their own interests.

The Women's Bureau has a great many pamphlets and bulletins which might be of interest to our women, single copies of which may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. There are hundreds of these but we are listing just a few which might be of particular interest:

Industry Surveys (Occupations; entrance rates of pay; hours of work; personnel requirements, policies, and practices; working conditions; future employment).

Recommended Standards (For women's working conditions, safety and health).

Effective Industrial Use of Women in the Defense Program.

Standards for Maternity Care and Employment of Mothers in Industry.

Wartime Reminders to Women Who Work: The Paying Guest; the Paid Hostess.

What Job Is Mine on the Victory Line?

Your Questions as to Women in War Industries.

Standard and Scheduled Hours of Work for Women in Industry.

(A free complete list of publications may be had for the asking.)

In closing your page this month I want to quote to you a slogan coined by the Department of Labor some years ago. It was "America will be as strong as her women." We union women have wonderful advantages offered to us in the opportunities of today and we must take advantage of them. We have a thrilling challenge to meet and it is up to us to meet it squarely. I quote Miss Anderson on this:

"The challenge to American women is greater than ever before—to become better citizens in our own democracy and better citizens in the world. Many women are already aware of and ready to meet this challenge. I believe they will do their part—if given the chance—to help make this world worth all the blood and grief being paid today as the price for a free tomorrow."

FREIGHT RATES NOURISH, STARVE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

(Continued from page 135)

should give special protection to Pittsburgh or Atlanta or any other part of the country. The wealth and power of the United States are founded on the richness and diversity of its continental free trade area. Any interference with this free trade whether by freight rate differentials or other kinds of interstate trade barriers is definitely not in the public interest.

The amount of difference between the higher and lower transportation charges which must be absorbed in any transaction is only a small portion of the final retail or wholesale price at destination. But it must be remembered that the profit too is only a small fraction of the total revenue since it comes only after every production cost and every other lien on revenue has been satisfied.

Absorption of freight charges may cut into the dollar revenue from a transaction by only one per cent but if the seller's net profit averages 10 per cent of revenue, which is putting it high for manufacturing industry as a whole, then the one per cent absorption is a 10 per cent impairment of profit. The case studies mentioned above prove that actual industries operating in southern and western locations are suffering net disadvantages which would not exist if all parts of the country enjoyed the same level of rates that Official territory does. For example, at Laurel, Miss., a producer's cooperative extracts starch from sweet potatoes for household and industrial use. From the point of view of national economic policy the development is one deserving much encouragement. The United States has previously had to depend heavily on imports from the Western Pacific war zone for starches of comparable quality. A need for the product plainly exists. Yet in competition with northern starch manufacturers this small cooperative pays an excess of actual freight charges over the Official territory basis, amounting to 21.8 per cent. This difference seems small, being only two and one-half per cent of the total net sales of this company, but if this saving had been available and the manufacturer had retained it by maintaining the same delivered price of the product it would have permitted

an increase of almost 8 per cent in the price paid for sweet potatoes, or a 10 per cent rise in wage rates, or a 124 per cent increase in net profits.

In the case of the Superior Products Company of Dallas, manufacturers of toilet preparations, ink, paste and floor polish, elimination of the combined rate handicap on both in-bound and out-bound freight would have permitted

- A price reduction of 7 per cent on the finished products, or
- An increase of profits equivalent to a 27 per cent return on capital and surplus, or
- An increase of 117 per cent in manufacturing wages, or
- Some combination of these benefits.

Another concern studied was Walker's Austex Chili Company of Austin, Texas, a leading canner of chili. This firm does a national business competing with packers located in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. On its in-bound traffic of raw materials and containers this company paid freight charges 29 per cent in excess of what they would have been at the Official level; on its out-bound freight 34 per cent in excess. The combined excess charges amounted to only 2.12 per cent of 1941 net sales but this amount would have provided a 7.31 per cent return on the capital stock.

Similar results came from a study of the Sche-Rose Manufacturing Company of Dallas which produces yeast food, a product used by bakers to stimulate the fermentation of yeast. This company meets strong competition from two very large national yeast producers in almost every market. Actual freight charges incurred by the yeast company in 1941 were 55 per cent higher than they would have been if each shipment had moved the same distance on the rates applicable in Official territory. This excess is equivalent to

- 5.9 per cent of net sales;
- 57.7 per cent of manufacturing wages;
- 23.6 per cent of office and administrative salaries;
- 6.1 per cent return on capital stock.

If this saving had been devoted entirely to labor it would support a radical rise of 58 per cent in the concern's wage rates.

Thus we see that the burden of rate inequality on these southern enterprises is clearly a considerable one. The foregoing illustrations provide indisputable evidence that some rather broad classes of southern and western manufacturers are seriously rate handicapped. This rate handicap discourages risk capital from investing in new businesses in these areas. It seriously discourages the South's aspirations to develop small struggling and not-yet-born kinds of industry into larger industries with greater importance in the regional economy. These small new industries could be the nucleus for much more diversified and on the average higher-grade manufacturing and the South must have them before it can use its resources to the best advantage and make its full contribution to the national income—before the living standard of its people can rise above poverty and the harsh exigencies of poverty that force them to mine the soil and deplete the forests.

PLANS FOR WAR AND POSTWAR AT BONNEVILLE

(Continued from page 131)

they should have in connection with the over-all development.

2. The second basic principle should take into account the rights and interests of the state and area. The needs of a people of a region are best known by the people them-

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selves and the states should lead in formulating an over-all program.

3. The third basic principle is a development of a program of multiple use of the water for economic, navigational, power and flood control purposes. All these purposes should be mutually supported and worked together. Water can be used for irrigation without loss to economic developments and use for power.

4. Fourth and most important basic principle is that best uses and particularly domestic uses must be determined by service and those uses protected. Under such a plan states reserve their full water rights and other municipals their rights for the use of water.

5. The permitted and repeated use of water as it passes downstream is a wide benefit to the whole region and a high priority must be given to these beneficial rights of those living along the stream. Availability of low cost electricity in all parts of the region is of prime importance.

6. Sound economic construction must be undertaken in advance of the market. Plans must be made for 20 to 25 years ahead.

GLOWING BEACON IN A TROUBLED WORLD

(Continued from page 126)

ratio to the quantity of savings that it possesses or puts into use. If economic prosperity increases, the quantity of savings used in production likewise increases. If economic prosperity wanes, there is a decrease in the quantity of savings devoted to production."

"The transfer of economic values that results from attacks on property may at times have the effect of increasing production. That is the case when the resources pass from the hands of people who are unable or unwilling to use them to the best possible advantage, into the hands of people who make better use of them. But most often the proceeds of spoliation are wasted, the way the gambler wastes his winnings at play, and the ultimate outcome is a destruction of wealth."

"In political economy and sociology (human engineering), therefore, it is indispensable to consider many different elements in the complex phenomena that are directly recorded by observation. The simplest thing one can say in economics is that the economic equilibrium results from the conflict between tastes and obstacles; but the simplicity is only apparent, since one then has to go on and take account of an intricate variety of tastes and obstacles. The complications in sociology (human engineering) are greater still and by far. There, in addition to logical conduct, which is alone envisaged in economics, one has to deal with non-logical conduct, and then again, in addition to logical thinking, with derivations."

The writer would like to make some recommendations, with regard to the study procedure, to those who procure the four volumes. As in all involved material, it is necessary that the elementary or introductory volume be carefully digested, thereby conditioning one's mind for the new channel of reasoning so necessary to the assimilation of Pareto's reasoning. In studying the first volume it is suggested that one mark each page or passage with a number, indicating its relative value in terms of the reader's appraisal and continue this method through to the fourth volume. Then in reviewing, it is advisable to recheck the number, thereby indicating what really has been learned and digested by studying the four volumes.

"The Mind and Society" is not the type of text that will pet each individual's ego, but will be found to be most illuminating and will disclose many new horizons, jagged peaks and precipices in one's concept of reasoning.

*From "The Mind and Society," by Vilfredo Pareto, copyright, 1935, by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc., New York.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 132)

called "yardstick" rates of major governmental power projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and Bonneville Power Administration.

(5) Technological development, expansion and improvement of physical plant and equipment in response to national defense requirements.

Moreover, the trend toward reduced rates for electricity is likely to increase rather than diminish.

In a sweeping decision at its opening session in 1944, the Supreme Court of the United States set the utility world on its ears. Reversing a ruling of the fifth circuit court of appeals in the Hope Natural Gas Company case, the Supreme Court sustained the Federal Power Commission in its longstanding fight with the utility industry.

The commission held that permissible earnings of a utility should be based upon the actual, legitimate, original cost of its usable facilities, with due allowances for improvements and depreciation—i. e., the "prudent investment" theory of valuation—while the

companies contended that returns should be based upon the current (and consequently fluctuating) cost of reproducing its facilities new—known as the "fair value" theory.

The present decision clarifies a ruling handed down by the high court in 1942 in a case involving the Natural Gas Pipe Line Company, at which time the court stated that utility property valuation for rate-making purposes is the responsibility of the experts appointed to the regulatory bodies, and that those bodies are free to adopt any valuation formula or combination of formula which effect a proper balancing of investors' and consumers' interests.

The new decision goes a step beyond in saying that unless an order of a regulatory body can be demonstrated to be "unjust and unreasonable" in its "total effect," it is not a subject for further judicial review.

"It is not the theory but the impact of a rate order which counts," the court declared. "We are of the view that the end result in this case cannot be condemned under the act as unjust and unreasonable from the investor of company viewpoint. * * * Rates which enable the company to operate successfully, to maintain financial integrity, to attract capital and to compensate its investors for their risks assumed certainly cannot be condemned as invalid, even though they might produce a meager return on the so-called 'fair value' rate base."

Thus the court overturns, in practice, its nearly 50-year old interpretation as to proper valuation procedure, laid down in 1898 in the Smyth vs. Ames case, wherein it had ordained that a utility is entitled to earn "a fair return on the fair value" of its property. (To be continued)



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U. 82671 82750 258323 258323 114888 114888 B-212— B 435012 435019 435012 435019 706894 707186 B 747402 747448 6751 6783 24062 24068 123915 123946 B 467701 467713 495426 495750 579033 579033 B 605101 605101 88632 88632 702996 702996 724723 724765 B-216— 657013 657016 B 752041 752042 B-220— B 216726 216750 B 716637 716678 822751 822794 734400 734400 746701 746718 69240 69305 B-224— B 376821 378000 B 625501 626000 951230 951343 842554 842578 20511 20586 B-227— B 463913 463950 B 612001 612013 61014 61014 556640 556662 B 99040 99120 320131 320250 B 41408 414485 789186 789186 803251 803251 266250 266250 805524 805524 B-232— 135904 135928 227602 227602 B 462364 462373 B-234— B 78283 78300 B 290701 290741 B 308475 308479 207195 207195 574764 574765 B-236— 546025 546053 691495 691495 727110 727157 720671 720671 17056 17065 112611 112660 28073 28074 452947 452984 339101 339400 408440 408442 282931 282960 921153 921175 380277 380282 B-244— B 16770 16784 684745 684750 745501 745574 732947 732947 77251 77034 921751 921769 989764 990000 991647 991974 992251 992344 B-248— B 311075 311075 B 332336 332345 608073 608075 690041 690008 698241 698250 B-249— B 154286 154286 761581 761604 557636 557636 689346 689369 243535 243564 94232 94260 348055 348060 747841 747857 689437 689450 B-258— B 80760 80766 95423 95458 500570 500570 856679 856703 46215 46236 B-260— B 587695 587710 33441 33470 680876 681000 732751 732790 82931 82950 145748 145868 B 309508 309514 548251 548261 732947 732947 951161 951161 741877 741889 79027 79099 725434 725434 712651 712745 603311 603480 820616 820616 B-272— B 475602 475612 B-273— B 174841 174850 823629 823642	L. U. 75092 75750 B 282748 282776 282691 282697 B 435012 435019 435012 435019 957169 957169 295138 295201 B 674097 674143 B-277— 120001 120750 121861 123946 122519 124080 237751 238500 500886 500930 B 424251 424266 562351 564358 828801 829500 949391 949500 949769 950623 278— 323320 323516 449329 449329 467395 467405 B-279— B 279601 279615 B 314127 314128 714427 714479 B 761100 761100 316012 316046 730711 730714 312036 312036 B-283— 468751 468783 700468 700500 320181 320184 552319 552358 285— 343592 343592 757402 757436 255640 255628 B 287411 287418 320151 320158 291— 182507 182510 B-292— B 295871 295957 B 188787 610606 B 660451 660527 667896 667897 752508 752517 B 809193 809250 85603 85628 166980 166982 793766 793805 505211 505500 57466 57469 B-297— 370319 370329 B-300— 160344 160469 963591 963595 303190 303190 727102 727103 B-302— 32467 32482 32322 32374 B 274377 274463 339101 339400 408440 408442 282931 282960 921153 921175 380277 380282 B-244— B 16770 16784 684745 684750 745501 745574 732947 732947 77251 77034 921751 921769 989764 990000 991647 991974 992251 992344 B-304— B 288641 288674 B 327355 327356 769262 769266 861751 862220 B-305— B 291001 291010 986251 986307 2413 2415 557688 557840 916531 916532 689842 689878 726137 726169 B-309— 733862 733902 775443 775443 776442 776444 B 892148 892149 981922 981945 146939 147000 448731 448732 874501 874542 312— 62524 62528 736579 736633 60921 60970 734161 734380 B-316— B 87194 87208 B 339102 600012 916531 916590 960351 960351 126212 126435 126751 126757 228194 228290 511183 511312 82024 82024 324233 324286 1811 1819 47105 47250 816751 816778 200150 200160	L. U. 324— (Cont.) 310772 310810 143014 143020 677192 677195 933412 933470 208066 208066 513212 513519 722242 722249 B-327— B 228101 228142 B 298682 298684 76769 76840 222704 222714 613275 613342 622500 622600 B-330— 313940 313950 331— 572374 572515 600936 600936 28651 28653 305003 305221 B 546765 546767 B 583531 583542 622331 622331 B-333— 244004 244004 631536 631715 690641 690652 954989 955023 456301 456301 B-337— 21341 21378 338— 363173 363267 783173 783173 809358 809358 37442 37500 37860 37890 121801 121808 153562 153594 487713 487717 642436 642
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380	238727	238739	L. U.	551216	561229	L. U.	613	(Cont.)	L. U.	668	(Cont.)	L. U.	753	L. U.	836	750355
	554251	554262	B-453	(Cont.)	529	B-530	92114	92117	614	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	913497	913500	454	860295	860463	531	980615	980666	615	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
382	571572	571603	455	860295	860463	531	980615	980666	615	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
384	314276	314315	455	860295	860463	531	980615	980666	615	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
384	494091	494104	455	860295	860463	531	980615	980666	615	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
386	1901	1956	B-456	55138	55199	532	43948	43949	616	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
B-388	756403	756409	458	137104	137123	533	211788	211858	617	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
389	310693	310706	459	236749		535	588785	588786	618	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
390	45483	45735	460	60339	603810	536	700318	700319	619	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	46011	46018	460	934440	934500	537	731451	731454	620	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	90001	90215	460	623291	623349	538	270199	270221	621	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	90731	91122	461	753699		539	144177	144205	622	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	96386	96500	461	993248	993273	539	251151	251198	623	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	100623	101250	B-463	71572	71580	540	574221	574266	624	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	101556	102000	B-463	373297	373298	542	117901	117919	625	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	102011	102135	B-463	815916	815967	544	574541	575525	626	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	102751	102985	464	96528	96540	B-545	281439	281407	627	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	133621	133701	B-465	637597		B-545	359551	357009	628	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	291681	291750	B-465	188025	188047	B-545	548322	548322	629	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	292113	292217	B-465	439571	439600	549	88680	88749	630	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	292501	292522	B-465	476026	476209	549	88680	88749	631	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
	285570	285579	466	510493	510610	550	498102	498257	632	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
391	B-51024	513058	466	192836	192895	550	792397	792397	633	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	750355
391	806753	806773	470	752630	752681	552	105361	105377	634	906179	906182	B-684	(Cont.)	B-753	B-836	7503

L. U.	449841	449858	922—	449841	449858	L. U.	607928	607949	972—	607928	607949	L. U.	368091	368250	L. U.	30111	30167	L. U.	740147	740218	L. U.	695857	695904
923—	449851	449866	923—	449851	449866	B-973—	212046	212052	B-973—	212046	212052	B-1031—	368081	368250	B-1106—	30111	30167	B-1176—	740147	740218	B-1323—	695857	695904
924—	449861	449876	924—	449861	449876	B-975—	212052	212058	B-975—	212052	212058	1032—	7119	7196	B-1107—	369447	369456	B-1254—	38417	38471	B-1326—	695857	695904
B-925—	212064	212070	B-925—	212064	212070	B-977—	212058	212064	B-977—	212058	212064	1033—	542634	542637	B-1108—	369447	369456	B-1255—	38417	38471	B-1328—	695857	695904
B-926—	212070	212076	B-926—	212070	212076	B-978—	212064	212070	B-978—	212064	212070	B-1034—	542637	542640	B-1109—	369447	369456	B-1256—	38417	38471	B-1329—	695857	695904
B-927—	212076	212082	B-927—	212076	212082	B-979—	212070	212076	B-979—	212070	212076	B-1035—	542640	542643	B-1110—	369447	369456	B-1257—	38417	38471	B-1330—	695857	695904
B-928—	212082	212088	B-928—	212082	212088	B-980—	212076	212082	B-980—	212076	212082	B-1036—	542643	542646	B-1111—	369447	369456	B-1258—	38417	38471	B-1331—	695857	695904
B-929—	212088	212094	B-929—	212088	212094	B-981—	212082	212088	B-981—	212082	212088	B-1037—	542646	542649	B-1112—	369447	369456	B-1259—	38417	38471	B-1332—	695857	695904
B-930—	212094	212100	B-930—	212094	212100	B-982—	212088	212094	B-982—	212088	212094	B-1038—	542649	542652	B-1113—	369447	369456	B-1260—	38417	38471	B-1333—	695857	695904
B-931—	212100	212106	B-931—	212100	212106	B-983—	212094	212100	B-983—	212094	212100	B-1039—	542652	542655	B-1114—	369447	369456	B-1261—	38417	38471	B-1334—	695857	695904
B-932—	212106	212112	B-932—	212106	212112	B-984—	212100	212106	B-984—	212100	212106	B-1040—	542655	542658	B-1115—	369447	369456	B-1262—	38417	38471	B-1335—	695857	695904
B-933—	212112	212118	B-933—	212112	212118	B-985—	212106	212112	B-985—	212106	212112	B-1041—	542658	542661	B-1116—	369447	369456	B-1263—	38417	38471	B-1336—	695857	695904
B-934—	212118	212124	B-934—	212118	212124	B-986—	212112	212118	B-986—	212112	212118	B-1042—	542661	542664	B-1117—	369447	369456	B-1264—	38417	38471	B-1337—	695857	695904
B-935—	212124	212130	B-935—	212124	212130	B-987—	212118	212124	B-987—	212118	212124	B-1043—	542664	542667	B-1118—	369447	369456	B-1265—	38417	38471	B-1338—	695857	695904
B-936—	212130	212136	B-936—	212130	212136	B-988—	212124	212130	B-988—	212124	212130	B-1044—	542667	542670	B-1119—	369447	369456	B-1266—	38417	38471	B-1339—	695857	695904
B-937—	212136	212142	B-937—	212136	212142	B-989—	212130	212136	B-989—	212130	212136	B-1045—	542670	542673	B-1120—	369447	369456	B-1267—	38417	38471	B-1340—	695857	695904
B-938—	212142	212148	B-938—	212142	212148	B-990—	212136	212142	B-990—	212136	212142	B-1046—	542673	542676	B-1121—	369447	369456	B-1268—	38417	38471	B-1341—	695857	695904
B-939—	212148	212154	B-939—	212148	212154	B-991—	212142	212148	B-991—	212142	212148	B-1047—	542676	542679	B-1122—	369447	369456	B-1269—	38417	38471	B-1342—	695857	695904
B-940—	212154	212160	B-940—	212154	212160	B-992—	212148	212154	B-992—	212148	212154	B-1048—	542679	542682	B-1123—	369447	369456	B-1270—	38417	38471	B-1343—	695857	695904
B-941—	212160	212166	B-941—	212160	212166	B-993—	212154	212160	B-993—	212154	212160	B-1049—	542682	542685	B-1124—	369447	369456	B-1271—	38417	38471	B-1344—	695857	695904
B-942—	212166	212172	B-942—	212166	212172	B-994—	212160	212166	B-994—	212160	212166	B-1050—	542685	542688	B-1125—	369447	369456	B-1272—	38417	38471	B-1345—	695857	695904
B-943—	212172	212178	B-943—	212172	212178	B-995—	212166	212172	B-995—	212166	212172	B-1051—	542688	542691	B-1126—	369447	369456	B-1273—	38417	38471	B-1346—	695857	695904
B-944—	212178	212184	B-944—	212178	212184	B-996—	212172	212178	B-996—	212172	212178	B-1052—	542691	542694	B-1127—	369447	369456	B-1274—	38417	38471	B-1347—	695857	695904
B-945—	212184	212190	B-945—	212184	212190	B-997—	212178	212184	B-997—	212178	212184	B-1053—	542694	542697	B-1128—	369447	369456	B-1275—	38417	38471	B-1348—	695857	695904
B-946—	212190	212196	B-946—	212190	212196	B-998—	212184	212190	B-998—	212184	212190	B-1054—	542697	542700	B-1129—	369447	369456	B-1276—	38417	38471	B-1349—	695857	695904
B-947—	212196	212202	B-947—	212196	212202	B-999—	212190	212196	B-999—	212190	212196	B-1055—	542700	542703	B-1130—	369447	369456	B-1277—	38417	38471	B-1350—	695857	695904
B-948—	212202	212208	B-948—	212202	212208	B-1000—	212196	212202	B-1000—	212196	212202	B-1056—	542703	542706	B-1131—	369447	369456	B-1278—	38417	38471	B-1351—	695857	695904
B-949—	212208	212214	B-949—	212208	212214	B-1001—	212202	212208	B-1001—	212202	212208	B-1057—	542706	542709	B-1132—	369447	369456	B-1279—	38417	38471	B-1352—	695857	695904
B-950—	212214	212220	B-950—	212214	212220	B-1002—	212208	212214	B-1002—	212208	212214	B-1058—	542709	542712	B-1133—	369447	369456	B-1280—	38417	38471	B-1353—	695857	695904
B-951—	212220	212226	B-951—	212220	212226	B-1003—	212214	212220	B-1003—	212214	212220	B-1059—	542712	542715	B-1134—	369447	369456	B-1281—	38417	38471	B-1354—	695857	695904
B-952—	212226	212232	B-952—	212226	212232	B-1004—	212220	212226	B-1004—	212220	212226	B-1060—	542715	542718	B-1135—	369447	369456	B-1282—	38417	38471	B-1355—	695857	695904
B-953—	212232	212238	B-953—	212232	212238	B-1005—	212226	212232	B-1005—	212226	212232	B-1061—	542718	542721	B-1136—	369447	369456	B-1283—	38417	38471	B-1356—	695857	695904
B-954—	212238	212244	B-954—	212238	212244	B-1006—	212232	212238	B-1006—	212232	212238	B-1062—	542721	542724	B-1137—	369447	369456	B-1284—	38417	38471	B-1357—	695857	695904
B-955—	212244	212250	B-955—	212244	212250	B-1007—	212238	212244	B-1007—	212238	212244	B-1063—	542724	542727	B-1138—	369447	369456	B-1285—	38417	38471	B-1358—	695857	695904
B-956—	212250	212256	B-956—	212250	212256	B-1008—	212244	212250	B-1008—	212244	212250	B-1064—	542727	542730	B-1139—	369447	369456	B-1286—	38417	38471	B-1359—	695857	695904
B-957—	212256	212262	B-957—	212256	212262	B-1009—	212250	212256	B-1009—	212250	212256	B-1065—	542730	542733	B-1140—	369447	369456	B-1287—	38417	38471	B-1360—	695857	695904
B-958—	212262	212268	B-958—	212262	212268	B-1010—	212256	212262	B-1010—	212256	212262	B-1066—	542733	542736	B-1141—	369447	369456	B-1288—	38417	38471	B-1361—	695857	695904
B-959—	212268	212274	B-959—	212268	212274	B-1011—	212262	212268	B-1011—	212262	212268	B-1067—	542736	542739	B-1142—	369447	369456	B-1289—	38417	38471	B-1362—	695857	695904
B-960—	212274	212280	B-960—	212274	212280	B-1012—	212268	212274	B-1012—	212268	212274	B-1068—	542739	542742	B-1143—	369447	369456	B-1290—	38417	38471	B-1363—	695857	695904
B-961—	212280	212286	B-961—	212280	212286	B-1013—	212274	212280	B-1013—	212274	212280	B-1069—	542742	542745	B-1144—	369447	369456	B-1291—	38417	38471	B-1364—	695857	695904
B-962—	212286	212292	B-962—	212286	212292	B-1014—	212280	212286	B-1014—	212280	212286	B-1070—	542745	542748	B-1145—	369447	369456	B-1292—	38417	38471	B-1365—	695857	695904
B-963—	212292	212298	B-963—	212292	212298	B-1015—	212286	212292	B-1015—	212286	212292	B-1071—	542748	542751	B-1146—	369447	369456	B-1293—	38417	38471	B-1366—	695857	695904
B-964—	212298	212304	B-964—	212298	212304	B-1016—	212292	212298	B-1016—	212292	212298	B-1072—	542751	542754	B-1147—	369447	369456	B-1294—	38417	38471	B-1367—	695857	695904
B-965—	212304	212310	B-965—	212304	212310	B-1017—	212298	212304	B-1017—	212298	212304	B-1073—	542754	542757	B-1148—	369447	369456	B-1295—	38417	38471	B-1368—	695857	695904
B-966—	212310	212316	B-966—	212310	212316	B-1018—	212304	212310	B-1018—	212304	212310	B-1074—	542757	542760	B-1149—	369447	369456	B-1296—	38417	38471	B-1369—	695857	695904
B-967—	212316	212322	B-967—	212316	212322	B-1019—	212310	212316	B-1019—	212310	212316	B-1075—	542760	542763	B-1150—	369447	369456	B-1297—	38417	38471	B-1370—	695857	695904
B-968—	212322	212328	B-968—	212322	212328	B-1020—	212316	212322	B-1020—	212316	212322	B											

<p>L. U. 610-169001-010. 617-700355-860, 871-886. B-624-863233, 238. 742554, 265, 268. 269, 278, 281, 284. 285, 292, 294, 295. B-642-672368. 644-227520. 708-163480. 745-725877. 777-644590. 799-735201-203, 209. 212, 213, 219, 221. B-907-B 911569. B-907-B 589256-264. B-943-B 432693, 694. 953-956909, 910, 913, 915. B-975-82698, 699. B-1042-B 358845. B-1093-B 255115. B-1101-B 48502-508. B-1115-B 467806, 807. B-1125-B 761117-119. B-1128-B 264934, 935. B-1137-B 304590. B-1176-30107-110. B-1186-506432. 1232-618281. B-1239-B 317768. 1271-954279, 280. B-1297-B 396164.</p>	<p>L. U. 40-586210. B-40-4174, 398107. 194, 222, 257, 255. 367, 402, 406, 565. 618, 748, 753, 786. 808, 818, 832, 856. 300090, 152, 317. 336, 375, 393. 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OUR LITTLE GAME COCK GOADS A BIG BULLY

(Continued from page 137)

getaway but the rest av thim was either knocked out or playin' possum. We wint back to the readin' room in the hotel. Big Mike asked Jules where we was headin' for. Jules tould him. "Are ye still in the same mind about that job as boxin' instructor at the Club, Casey?" "I sure am, Mike." "Well, there's wan thing I want to tell ye. I want ye an' Jules to be on hand to sign up on the J. & J. pay roll this fall, an' Casey, ye can have anny job ye care to ask fer—the hull camp ull be lookin' fer ye, Joe ull be wid us, won't ye, Joe?" "Sure t'ing, Mike; dat is if mah frin' Casee, he is be dere." We wint out, picked up Pat Clancy an' made the rounds av the town an' got back to our room shortly after midnight wid our pockets so full av

cigars that we cud have started a tobacco shop. Mike's last words was, "Me an' Pat ull be down to see ye off on the train in the mornin'."

ELECTRICITY'S AIM IS EXTENDED SERVICE

(Continued from page 127)

The organization recognizes that as electricity supply is virtually a monopoly, it is essential that rights and interests of all classes of consumers should be adequately safeguarded. It proposes then that in each region a consultative committee should be set up whose main business would be to cooperate with the regional manager acting under the board.

These regional consultative committees should consist of representative consumers, both industrial and domestic, and of industry in the area, of local authorities, transport, agriculture, and of the industry's employees in the area. All of these in this plan would be appointed by a minister, himself responsible to Parliament. It also proposes that there should be legislation to prevent a non-statutory body supplying electricity to new consumers within the area of supply over which the board has jurisdiction.

An important provision in the scheme calls for new legislation for the setting up of negotiating machinery in the industry for dealing with wages and conditions of employment.

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Inspired by this magnanimous concept, the Constitution of our beloved country protects the personal dignity and the equality before the law of every citizen. Hence racial antagonism or lack of mutual respect of man for man offends both the precepts of the Almighty and the traditions of our beloved nation. Petty bigotry, of whatever kind, contradicts the teachings of Christ and the guarantees of the Constitution.

It is the prayer of all men of good will that discord and intolerance, so alien both to the Gospel of Christ and to the democratic spirit of our country, may never gain a foothold in this land. By fidelity to its own heritage of broad understanding and harmony, our country, while fully respecting the worthy traditions of other nations, shall continue to be a blessed example to all the peoples of the earth.

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